PRICE ONE ANNA

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

The BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Sunday Edition

REGD. NO. B. 1061

PRICE ONE ANNA

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXII NO. 4 | BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JANUARY 28, 1934 | SIXTEEN PAGES

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

RAJEN BABU'S APPEAL TO READERS OF 'CHRONICLE,' SENTINEL' AND 'SAMACHAR'

Constructive Help To Meet Appalling Calamity Urged

REBUILDING FOR HOMELESS URGENT NECESSITY

Standing Crop Of Sugarcane Valued At Rs. One Crore In Danger Of Ruin

PATNA, January 27.

Babu Rajendraprasad has issued the following appeal to the readers of "The Bombay Chronicle", the "Samachar" and the "Sentinel":—

"Deeply grateful for the sympathy and support of your readers. The calamity is appalling. Apart from immediate relief in the form of food, cloth, blankets and temporary huts, more constructive help on an immense scale is needed to re-establish those rendered homeless and resourceless to enable them to rebuild.

NUMBERLESS HELPLESS

In some parts numberless are rendered helpless by agricultural land being filled with water or covered with sand erupted from fissures deep and wide enough at places to drown elephants. A lakh acres of standing sugarcane valued at a crore on a modest calculation is in imminent danger of being lost owing to factories being disabled, unless prompt steps are taken to crush cane in country mills worked by bullocks. These are likely to cost lacs.

PARCHED THROATS

There is great distress owing to shortage of drinking water. Wells in the town and villages are choked up with sand and require re-excavation or replacement by new wells or tube wells. The country's sympathy and support enlightens the path of the workers in the midst of the surrounding gloom of destruction."

Stavisky Scandal Wrecks French Cabinet

MINISTERS HANDING IN RESIGNATIONS TO PRESIDENT

Demonstrators Attempt Mass March On Chamber Of Deputies, But Police Frustrate Attempts

PARIS, Jan. 27.

Following a Cabinet meeting this afternoon the Government decided to resign.

Ministers are proceeding immediately to the Elysee to hand in their resignations to President Le Brun.

M. RAYNALDY RESIGNS

PARIS, Jan. 27.

M. Raynaldy, Minister of Justice, resigned.—Reuter.

(EARLIER.)

PARIS, Jan 26

Government's dilemma is almost certainly to be solved by the resignation of the Cabinet according to political circles. It is believed that M. Chautemps will refuse if asked to form a new ministry. The question of a successor is already discussed. M. Herriot and M. Daladier are mentioned as the probables.

It is now anticipated M. Reynaldy will resign to-day whereupon Cabinet may resign 'en bloc' While the fate of the Government is hanging in balance, further Stavisky riots occurred when thousands of demonstrators from various points of the city attempted to reach the Chamber.

The police continually broke up the columns of demonstrators, who reformed singing La Marseillaise shouting "down with robbers."

M. HERRIOT

All attempts to reach the Chamber failed.

It is officially announced M. Reynaldy has not resigned and that the Government will face the Chamber on Tuesday. Whether M. Reynaldy changed his mind or M. Chautemps refused to accept the resignation is at present unknown.

M. Raynaldy had earlier decided to leave Government in order to retain his freedom from the rebut of accusations arising from his association some years ago with certain trust company, whose founder was named Sacazan who was charged with breaches of the Company law. The Judicial enquiry started five years ago is still proceeding.—Reuter.

ABBAS TYEBJI

Grand Old Man of Gujerat who completes his 81st Birthday on 1st February. Gujerat is making preparation to celebrate his birthday.

Bombay's Programme

FOR BEHAR DAY

The following will be the detailed programme in different wards to observe the "Behar Earthquake Relief Day."

"A" Ward:—A procession in motor lorries and buses will move in different localities for collection of funds etc., from 8 a.m.

"B" Ward:—A prayer meeting at Azad Chowk, Vadgadi, at 8 a.m. A procession in motor lorries and buses will start headed by Dr. J. V. Vora and Sheth Laljibhai of Shoorji Vallabhdas Khadi Bazaar and other leaders.

"C" Ward:—A procession will start from the Central Office, Joshi Building, Opp. Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi Road, at 8 a.m. in motor lorries and buses headed by Smt. Sarojini Naidu and Sjt. K. F. Nariman and other prominent leaders.

"D" Ward:—A similar procession will start from Indira Nivas at New Bhatia Wadi, Girgaum, at 7 a.m. headed by Sjts. G. V. Kapadia, Nagindas T. Master and others and will pass through different localities of the ward.

"E" Ward:—A batch of volunteers with uniforms and badges will start from the Municipal Girls' School, at Kamatipura Bazar Road, and will make house to house collections in the ward. Another batch of volunteers will start from Byculla, Haines Road under Sjt. Acharekar.

"F" Ward:—A procession in motor lorries and buses headed by Sjt. Jeenabhai Joshi and other leaders will start from Kamgar Maidan at 8 a.m. and move in different localities in three batches.

"G" Ward:—A similar procession headed by Sjt. I. S. Patel will start from Narayan Dhuru Hall, Dadar at 8 a.m. and visit various localities.

CHOWPATTY MEETING.

A mass meeting will be held at Chowpatty at 6 p.m. to express sympathy with sufferers and appeal for funds, under the presidency of Smt. Sarojini Naidu. Sjts. K. F. Nariman, Nagindas Master, S. A. Brelvi, K. M. Munshi and others will address the meeting.

AT PAREL.

There will be another public meeting at Kamgar maidan at 8-30 p.m. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding. Principal Dhonde and others will address the meeting.

Loud speakers will be installed at the Chowpatty meeting.

NO KAISER HEIL FOR HITLER

Police Raid League Of Officers And Sto Toast Drinking

BERLIN, Jan. 26

A dramatic incident occurred at the gathering of the members of the National Officers League held to celebrate ex-Kaiser's 75th birthday

Shortly before midnight lorry-loads of police and Storm Troopers surrounded the building.

EX-KAISER WILHELM.

The Officers according to custom rose at the stroke of 12 to toast ex-Kaiser, whereupon the police burst into room crying "hands up".

The Officers wearing the uniform of the Imperial regime were ordered to proceed home with the toast unhonoured. The proceedings of the previous years been carried out without interruption. —Reuter.

VICEROY'S RELIEF FUND

Reaches Total Of Rs. 4,65,000 And £1,173

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27.

The Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund has reached the grand total of Rs. 4,65,000|-, £1.173 and 100.—A. P.

Burmah Shell Co. Give Rs. 50,000

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27.

The Burma Shell Company has contributed Rs. 50,000.—A. P.

Dumraon Raj Increases Quota To Rs. 50,000

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27.

The proprietor, Dumraon Raj, has increased his donation to Rs. 50,000.—A. P.

KAKA KALELKAR RELEASED

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 27.

Kaka Kalelkar, who was arrested last evening was released late at night.—A. P.

BRITISH OIL INTERESTS IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 27.

The Mexican Eagle Oil Company which has large British interests, has secured concessions to explore and develop 24,000 acres of new oil land in the State of Vera Cruz.

The Company will also continue the exploration of another 6,000 acres in the State of Tabasco, the concessions to which have now been confirmed.—Reuter.

10,000 Killed In China

70 DISTRICTS RAVAGED BY YELLOW RIVER FLOODS

Thousands More Rendered Homeless

SHANGHAI, January 27.

Ten Thousand men, women and children are reported to have been drowned or frozen to death or missing, in the Hopei and Honan Provinces, where 70 districts have been ravaged by the Yellow River floods.

Thousands more are reported to have been rendered homeless. It is freezing hard and Jagged Cakes of Ice are swirling on turbulent waters, endangering the lives and hampering the efforts of relief workers.

Enemies Hindering Working Class' Progress

Stalin Stresses Need Of Moulding Home And Foreign Policy Of U. S. S. R.

Special to the "Chronicle."

MOSCOW, January 27.

Premier Molotov opened the 17th Congress of the Communist Party, in late Tsar's Through-Hill Kremlin. Over 1,200 delegates and numerous guests (all Communists) made demonstrations. Stormy scenes ensued. Much enthusiasm and unanimity was evinced. Repeated and protonged ovations were given to M. Joseph Stalin.

M. Stalin spoke for four hours, reviewing the activities of Bolsheviks since the session of the 16th Congress and drew a satirical picture of Soviets enemies endeavouring to hinder further progress of the working class. The important task of the present Congress, he added, was to mould the home and foreign policy of the U S S R for coming years, and the re-election of the political Bureau and secretaries Party.

General Strike As Early As Possible

Decision Of Textile Conference Subjects Committee

The Subjects Committee of the All-India Textile Workers' Conference met last evening and after a prolonged and heated debate a resoution, by a majority of the Unions represented at the Conference, was passed for calling a General Strike as early as possible. All the sections of the Labour movement, including the Randive group, were represented. Mr. Randive proposed that a nuclei of strike committees in each mill be formed so that when the Strike was called the leadership might come from the ranks of the workers themselves. As against this Mr. Nimbkar, on behalf of the organisers of the Conference, moved a resolution for appointing a Strike Committee of 15 members from among the delegates with power to co-opt members from such unions as were not represented at the Subjects Committee.

The open session of the Conference commences at 3-0 p.m. to-day.

I. M. CHAMBER'S ACTIVITIES

Inquiry Into Economic Depression Urged

A survey of the year's activities was made at the annual general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on Saturday by Mr. Mathradas Visanji, the president in his speech in which he characterised the White Paper as retrograde and hedged round with safeguards and restrictions. He refused to believe that it would take India forward in her political progress.

He emphasised the necessity of extending a protection to Indian Steel Industry which was essentially a key industry of the country and expressed his regret that the most vital question auecting the prosperity of the Port of Bombay did not receive any serious consideration at the hands of the Government and the local authorities.

PLEA FOR ENQUIRY.

Mr. Manu Subedar, after thanking the members of the Chamber for electing him Vice-President once again, reviewed the industrial progress in India and concluding his speech he hoped the new Governor would signalise his tenure by an authoritative enquiry into the causes, by which, apart from the general economic depression, the trade and industry of Bombay have suffered.

Chittagong Feels Shocks

CHITTAGONG, Jan. 27.

Earthquake tremors were felt at Chittagong at two o'clock this morning.—A. P.

A Landmark In Indian Filmland THE PICTURE OF PICTURES

RADHA FILM Co.'s All-Talking Super Jewel

"MERCHANT OF ARABIA"

Adapted from "CHAR DARVESH"

COMING FROM 2ND FEBY. SUPER TALKIES
CHARNI ROAD.

Director:—
PROFULLA GHOSH
Cinematographer:—
D. G. GUNE
Featuring:—
TRILOK KAPUR
Miss KANAN and
Miss ANGURBALA
Radio and H.M.V. Artists
and A Powerful Cast

Well-Known Story, HUGE SETTINGS MELODIOUS SONGS and CHARMING DANCES.

Under the kind patronage of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

at the

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

SUNDAY, the 28th January
At 3-30 p.m.

SWAYAMVAR

Booking at the theatre daily from 8 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

Royal Opera House TO LET

from 1st January 1934.

Apply:—ARYAN ELECTRIC COY., Portuguese Church Naka, Girgaum. Tel. No. 24725.

KOHINOOR
CINEMA

DADAR.

THE GREATEST JUNGLE THRILLER

He Saw the Kings of the Jungle
IN MORTAL COMBAT!

BRING 'EM BACK ALIVE

RKO-RADIO Picture. Produced by Van Beuren Corp. Directed by Clyde E. Elliott

Actually filmed in the Malayan jungle country.
EVERY THRILL IS REAL!

You will be stirred
Daily at 5 7-30 and 10 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday.

THE CARLTON

TO-DAY at 4; 6-30 & 10 P.M.
MORNING SHOW—at—10 A.M.

The Most Captivating Romance ever Screened.

The story of a Light-Fingered ROMEO, who captured his blonde's pursuer.....then submitted to shackles of Love!

PALACE

Near Byculla Station.
6-30 & 10.
SAT., SUN., THURS., 4 p.m. MATINEE.
Sun. MORNING SHOW 10-30 a.m.
The Inimitable
GRACIE FIELDS
in
THIS WEEK of GRACE
with
HENRY KENDALL
JOHN STUART
4:—: GREAT SONGS :—4
RADIO BRITISH PICTURE.

"EXCELLENT IN EVERY RESPECT"! so they say.
Going Strong

SHREE MAHALAXMI CINETONE'S MASTERPIECE:

RADHA-MOHAN
OR
NAND-KE-LALA

WITH
Screenland's Most Popular Stars. Master MODAK, Miss ZUBEDA BANOO and DINKAR.

at
IMPERIAL CINEMA
TIME: 5-15; 8; 10-30 P M

They all agreed over this point

—"*THE BEST MUSIC EVER PRESENTED IS THE SPECIAL FEATURE OF THIS PICTURE*

SHYAM CINETONE'S (Kolhapur) 1st MUSICAL MASTERPIECE

PARTH KUMAR

HAS MET A WARM RECEPTION FROM THE BOMBAYITES

The Picture which will show what Music means to a Talkie Picture

YOU WILL BE VERY MUCH PLEASED WITH THE GRANDEUR OF BACKGROUND MUSIC,
VOCAL MUSIC and
DUMB MUSIC (acting).

You will surely recommend it to your friends!

DON'T FAIL TO SEE AND HEAR IT at

KRISHNA CINEMA (DUBASH THEATRE)

DAILY AT 5-30, 8 AND 10-30 P.M.
SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

PARTH-KUMAR—The Marathi Musical Masterpiece.

PRIZE Rs. 100 IF PROVED OTHERWISE.
CRYSTAL OR THE MAGIC MIRROR.

This Crystal is set in a small box, the possession of which helps in removing the evil effects of planets. It secures you remedies for incurable diseases; crowns you with success in litigations, or examinations, with its help you can talk with your dead relations and friends; you can see lottery and race tips. American futures, etc., you can foresee would-be bride or bridegroom. In short this Crystal presents your future events before your eyes like a cinema film.

Price Rs. 2 only; postage 0-6-0 extra.

WRITE TO PROF. JAUHARI.
108, MAIN STREET, DEOLALI.

THE GREAT SPIRITUALIST

Any Secrets, Past, Present, as well as Future

PREDICTED: ANY TEST SOLICITED.

FEES VERY MODERATE.
Consult:—
MR. S. D. RAWAL,
EXCELSIOR HOTEL,
Opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital
Carnac Road, BOMBAY No. 2.
TIME:—From 8 to 12 A.M.; 2 to 8 P. M. (S.T.)

TO MEN!

If you suffer from any disorder or weakness peculiar to your sex, send me your detailed History with a self-addressed and stamped envelope for reply, and see what a harmless and inexpensive treatment I suggest you.

Prof. H. S. Gambers,
Consulting Sexologist.
AMRITSAR.

31. MOTORCARS FOR SALE

For Sale: Rolls Royce Car belonging to Dr. Annie Besant, old racing model, recently renovated thoroughly, with Rolls Royce parts, in excellent running order. What offer? Apply to Mr. N. Sri Ram, Theosophical Society, Adyar, Madras, S.

1. PERSONAL.

Mahomoud Bey, the Famous Egyptian Spiritualist, who has astonished the world by his wonderful powers, and his remarkable predictions, now is in Bombay at 3rd Floor, Lansdowne House, behind Regal Theatre. Apollo Bunder, Bombay. His Fee is Rs. 5 for 3 Questions to be spiritually solved in your presence. (1861).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted, Clerks for an Old Indian Life Insurance Company. Apply stating age, previous experience and qualifications to Box No. 1890, "The Bombay Chronicle".

21: GARAGES TO LET.

To Let Moderate Rent, High Class Rooms and Garages. Inquire Mehta, Simplex Building, Pawwala Street, Opposite Railway Hotel, Charni Road, time 8 to 11 p.m. (1837).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Want Success in Life? Become Master of English. Get particulars from the Tutorial Institute, Delhi, 33|2, (7813).

LOCAL RAIN IN S. E. MADRAS

POONA, Jan. 27.

Low pressure area in southeast Arabian sea, off Malabar has become unimportant after causing local rain in the southeast Madras, Mysore and Malabar. The Western disturbance has caused extension of clouds in the Punjab and it lies this morning as a deep depression over the north Baluchistan.

RAINFALL.

The chief amounts of rainfall are as follows:—Coonoor six inches; Kodaikanal five; Trichinopally two; Coimbatore and Vellore half inch; Madura and Salem one-quarter inch.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will extend in Baluchistan, North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir, Punjab and its adjoining districts of Sind and West United Provinces. Local falls will also occur in the south-east of Madras.—A.P.

H. D. RAJAH'S APPEAL DISMISSED

MADRAS, Jan. 26.

Mr. Justice Bardswell at the High Court to-day dismissed an appeal preferred by Mr. H. D. Rajah and confirmed the order of the Presidency Magistrate directing him to execute a bond of Rs. 500 with two sureties in a like sum for good behaviour for one year on the ground that he was so desperate and dangerous as to render is being at large without security hazardous to the community.—A. P.

The Government of Madras has declared 3rd and 10th February public holidays in view of the M C C. matches in Madras.

Dr. Rajan, President of Tamil Nad Harijan Seva Sangh, wires that on account of heavy rains travelling by car has been rendered difficult. Therefore the tour programme of Mahatma Gandhi has been disturbed temporarily. His visit to Dindigul and Combatore has been postpostponed temporarily. A revised tour programme for these places and the rest of the province will be issued later from Coonoor. A P.

MAHATMA IN MADURA

Addresses Mammoth Ladies' Meeting

RAIN INTERFERES WITH PROGRAMME

MADURA, Jan. 27.

Mahatma Gandhi spoke to a large gathering of 25,000 men and women at a public meeting held in Madura yesterday evening. He addressed another gathering of labourers in the afternoon and spoke to over 5.000 women at a ladies meeting that he addressed. He exhorted the labourers to treat all the labourers as equals and to give up carrion and beaf eating drink, gambling and the habit of getting into debts.

The collection for the whole day amounted to Rs. 8.908.

There was a welcome change of weather in Madura yesterday, as the rain stopped and Mahatma Gandhi was enable to go through his whole programme. Large crowds besieged him at all places.

The Police and local volunteers helped to maintain order.—A. P.

'QUAKE DEBATE IN BEHAR COUNCIL

PATNA, Jan. 27.

It is understood that the next session of the Bihar Legislative Council has been postponed till February 14th, when the budget will be presented. The next day (February 15) has been allotted specially for discussion of matters relating to earthquage. The revised programme of Government and other business will be announced shortly.

It is understood that the Government will appoint a Relief Commissioner in connection with the recent earthquake disaster.

Seth Bharasyamdas Birla has donated Rs. 20.000 (Twenty Thousand) to the Marwari Relief Society to be used for relief work in Bihar. A P

MOTOR ACCIDENT NEAR JAIPUR

AJMER, Jan. 27.

A serious motor accident occured near Jaipur as the result of which Kanwar Bhagchand Soni, Honorary Magistrate, Municipal Commissioner and son of Rai Bahadur Tikamchand, a millionaire, and his brother-in-law Bhanwarlal received serious injuries, while two others sustained minor injuries.—A.P.

S. INDIA MUSLIM YOUTH CONFERENCE

Second Session Will Be Held In Bangalore In April

(From A Correspondent).

BANGALORE, Jan. 24.

A meeting of the Muslims of Bangalore (city and the Station area) was held in the Muslim Hall, Bangalore City on Saturday under the Presidentship of Khan Bahadur Muhamad Abbas Khan.

Mr. A. J. Khaleel, convenor of the meeting in explaining the aims and objects of the meeting said that in order to invite the Muslim Youth Conference of South India to hold their 2nd session in Bangalore city a Reception committee had to be constituted.

Nawab Gulam Ahmed Kalami accepted the Chairmanship of the Reception Committee.

Mr. A. J. Khaleel, Advocate, was elected General Secretary of the Reception Committee and a working committee of 16 gentlemen was constituted.

It was resolved that all collections to be deposited in the Crescent Co-operative Bank Ltd., and the General Secretary and the chairman of the reception committee be authorised to operate upon the same with their joint signature.

It was resolved to authorise the secretary to send the formal invitation letter to the Head Office in Madras inviting them to hold the 2nd session in the city of Bangalore in the month of April 1934 and that he be further authorised to take steps to organise the holding of the sessions in No. 30/1, Muslim Hall Road, Bangalore city and that the next meeting of the reception committee be fixed for 2nd February 1934 at 5-30 p.m. in the Muslim Hall.

KING GHAZI MARRIES

BAGDAD, Jan 26

The marriage of King Ghazi of Iraq, son of the late Feisal, with the beautiful twenty-two year cousin Princess Aliyah, daughter of ex-King Ali, was completed, when the royal couple saw each other for the first time since their childhood.

Basra has given the royal pair a silver palmtree bearing golden dates typifying the importance of the city as the world's biggest date exporter.—Reuter.

LORD REVELSTOKE DEAD

RUGBY, Jan. 25.

Lord Revelstoke, Director of the well-known and long-established financial house of Baring Brothers, died this morning aged 69.

Lord Revelstoke took especial interest in the insurance and was the extraordinary Director of the Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Society and Chairman of the United Kingdom temperance and General Provident Institution.—B.O.W.

Official And Social

Lady Viola Dundas and Miss R. Wilson arrived at Government House on Friday.

H.H. the Raja of Baria and Captain Nahar Singhji of Baria lunched at Government House on Friday.

Lady Brabourne attended a Cinema performance at the Empire Cinema in aid of the Hospital Fund on Friday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay dined with Lt:-Col. J.S. Wilkinson and officers of the Sherwood Foresters on Friday.

ALLEGED MURDER OF WIFE

Fakir's Strange Story Of 'Quake Bogey

Soon after his arrest for the alleged murder of his wife on Saturday morning, a Muslim Fakir is stated to have made the astounding statement to the police that his wife had a premonition that she was going to perish in an earthquake and invited him to kill her saying that she preferred death at the hands of her husband and lord.

The woman Madarbi (35) was found brutally murdered at Old Nagpada in the early hours of Saturday and her throat was cut from ear to ear. The dead body was discovered lying near the Abdul Rehman Bawa Durga.

The husband of the woman, a Muslim Fakir named Kowlishah who was seated by the side of the corpse, has been taken into custody by the Dongri Police. He is alleged to have confessed to the diabolical crime of murdering his wife and stated that his wife believed that she would perish in an earthquake and she asked him to put an end to her life. He complied and contemplated killing himself before the police arrested him.

It appears that the couple arrived in Bombay from Hyderabad-Deccan a few days ago and were putting up near the Durgah at Old Nagpada.

The suspect is believed to have used a sharp-edged tin plate to commit the crime but the weapon was not found during the search of his person and belongings.

Inspector Shirazee and Sub-Inspector Rane of the Dongri police are investigating the case. The body has been removed to the morgue and an inquest will be held shortly.

TEXTILE WORKERS' GRIEVANCES

The Council of Representatives of the Nagpur Textile Union passed the following resolutions at its meeting held on Monday last, Mr. R.S. Ruikar presiding.

(1) That this meeting requests the Executive Committee of the A.I.T.U.C. to appoint a sub-committee and to restore unity in the T.U. movement inasmuch as Messrs. Giri, Kalappa and Aftab Ali have expressed their willingness to present a united front, as suggested by Mr. Ruiker.

(2) This meeting supports the programme of general strike in the textile industry, as chalked out by the A.I.T.U.C. and suggests to the Bombay Textile Conference that the following additional demands should be included as "Strike Demands."

(a) Recognition of all Trade Unions by the millowners and (b) no victimization of any workers for any trade union work and reinstatement of all victimised trade union workers, by the millowners, in their respective mills.

ESSENTIALS FOR SUCCESS.

(3) This meeting believes that in order to make the general strike programme a success, it is essential to do the following things:—

(a) To restore unity in the T. U. movement as suggested by Messrs. Ruiker and Giri.

(b) To appoint a joint strike committee consisting of the different textile trade unions to conduct the strike.

(c) To collect a strike relief fund for the help of the textile workers.

(d) To take proper precautions to see that the textile workers at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Cawnpur, Nagpur and all the textile centres, will participate in the general strike.

(4) The following delegates were elected for the Bombay Textile Conference and were enjoined to give effect to the above resolutions:—(1) Mr. R.S. Ruiker, (2) Mr. Krishna Manake, (3) Mr. Dharamdas Nagarare and (4) Mr. Roshan Miya.

PARSI GIRL'S TRAGIC MISHAP

A verdict of death due to extensive burns, sustained accidently, was returned at an inquest held on Manibai Dosabhai, a Parsi girl, aged 19, who received burns, while lighting an oil stove at her residence, Contractor Building, Karwar Street, on Thursday.

In the course of a communique, issued from Shillong the Assam Government state that they have accepted the findings of the Committee of Inquiry exonerating police Sub-Inspector Nabibaksh and Assistant Surgeon Mr. H. K. Sen. The enquiry was the outcome of certain strictures passed by the Sessions Judge, Cachar and Sylhet.—A. P.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

SPECULATORS BUYING NEW YORK COTTON

N. Y Cotton Futures 16 Points Up

SMALL DECLINE IN LONDON GOLD BUT SILVER STEADY

Rise In Chicago Wheat On Unfavourable Weather Reports

BOMBAY, January 27.

On Saturday, the sterling-dollar and the sterling-franc cross-rates closed steady after narrow fluctuations.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM.

The New York Cotton Market opened steady on improved local and foreign buying and closed firm on account of speculative purchases. There was some profit-taking and March liquidation on advances but all offerings were readily taken up by traders and speculators.

LONDON GOLD SLIGHTLY EASY.

London gold price was slightly easy on account of profit-taking but silver remained unchanged. The local bullion market ruled fairly steady.

CHICAGO WHEAT FAIRLY ACTIVE.

The Liverpool Wheat Market was inactive with nothing important doing throughout the session. Trading in Chicago wheat was fairly active on commission Houses buying influenced by unfavourable wealth reports. Chicago oats ruled steady and Argentine linseed was quiet.

STERLING-FRANC CROSSRATE STEADY.

The decision of the French Government to resign had very little effect on the sterling-franc cross-rate which closed steady at 79.93 as against the previous closing at 79.90.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934.)

New York, January 27.

Previous closing rate	11.15
To-day's opening rate	11.22
Difference	+.07
To-day's closing rate	11.31
Difference	+.16
Broach Expectation	Rs. 196-8

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934.)

Liverpool, January 27.

Previous closing rate	5.79
To-day's opening rate	5.74
Difference	—.05
To-day's closing rate	5.73
Difference	—.06

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, January 27.

Trading was fairly active on improved buying by local and foreign interest and week-end trade calling but in the absence of any support the rise ewas not fully maintained. Moreover with profit,taking and March liquidation appearing on advances, the market was unable to record any appreciable recovery and only scattered buying orders sustained prices from falling off.

Trading in May opened at 11.22 i.e. seven points higher than the previous closing. The market showed a slightly upward tendency on some speculative buying but some realising caused a slight setback. However subsequently prices began to improve gradually on good buying orders which steadily pushed prices up with May finally closing at 11.31 with a rise of 16 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, January 27.

The following were the opening quotations:—

March (11.14|11.14) 11.08|11.07.
May (11.30|11.29) 11.23|11.22.
July (11.43|11.42) 11.37|11.36.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, January 27.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American January (5.82) 5.76.
American March (5.81) 5.76.
Egyptian January (8.27) 8.26.
Egyptian March (8.26) 8.23.

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, January 27. 11-0 P.M.

Broach cotton for April|May delivery was traded in at Rs. 196-8 at night when New York cotton futures closed at 11-31 with a rise of 16 points.

A Rugby message says a voluntary organisation set up to provide books for the unemployed has received a gift of 270 volumes from the King. They consist mainly of practical handbooks on gardening trades and handicrafts.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, January 27.

Previous closing	4.95 3|4
To-day's closing	4.96 1|2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, January 27.

Previous closing	4.94 3|8
To-day's opening	4.95 1|2
To-day's closing	4.98 1|8
Difference	+.03 3|4

FRANC RATE.

London, January 27.

Previous closing	79.90
To-day's opening	79.81
To-day's closing	79.93
Difference	+.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, January 27.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.95½ and immediately rose to 4.96½ and thereafter continuing to appreciate gradually it closed at 4.98 1|8.

Franc opened at 79.81 and went up to 79.84 but subsequently the rate showed signs of reaction. However it finally closed at 79.93.

LONDON SILVER.

London, January 27.

There was no special feature. The market was steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price.
Spot	19 5|16d.	19 5|16d.
Forward	19 5|16d.	19 5|16d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, January 27.

	Last price.	To-day's price.
Gold price fine per oz.	£6|12|8	£6|12|3

BULLION.

London, January 27.

Influx (£84,000) nil.
Withdrawal: Nil.
Gold (£6|12|8) £6|12|3.
Silver (19-5|16d.) 19 5|16d.

DISCOUNTS.

London, January 27.

3 months (1-1|32 p.c.) 1-1|32 p.c.
4 months (1-1|16 p.c.) 1-1|16 p.c.
6 months (1-1|8 p.c.) 1-1|8 p.c.

CROSS-RATES.

London, January 27.

London on Bombay (1.6-3|32) 1.6-3|32.
Paris on Bombay (6.01-5|8) 6.02 7|8.
New York on Bombay (37.50) 37.37
Berlin on Bombay (.099) .098 3|4.
London on Milan (59.68) 59.78.
London on Shanghai (1|4) 1-3 31|32.
London on Kobe (1-2 9|32) 1-2 1|4.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, January 27.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet at 51-7|8, for March, 53-5|8 for May and 54-5|8 for July, i.e., about 1|4 penny lower. The market was inactive with nothing important doing throughout the session.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET

Chicago, January 27.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 89-3|8, July at 88 and September at 89. Trading was fairly active on commission houses buying influenced by unfavourable weather reports.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, January 27.

Trading on the Chicago oats market opened rather steadier with May at 37-5|8 but there was very little doing.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, January 27.

Argentine linseed was quiet but steady and in the absence of any enquiry prices did not show any movements with February closing at 11.70.

LIVERPOOL WOOL AUCTION.

The following cable dated Jan. 27 about the Liverpool wool auction for the last day has been received by a well-known firm in Bombay from their Liverpool friends:—

"Wool ocered 16,500 bales, withdrawn 1,990 bales. Market closed quiet unchanged.

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, January 27.

In wool salts, there was a moderate selection and withdrawals were fairly frequent.

Greases Inferior to Average lower (0-7) 0-6 1|2.
Greasy Inferior to Average Higher (1-11 1|2) 2-1 1|2.
Scoured Inferior to Average lower (0-10) 0-9 1|2.
Scoured Inferior to Average Higher (3) 2-10 1|2.

LONDON MARKETS

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London markets:—

METALS.

Tin (£226-5|8) closed.
Lean (£11 9|16) closed.
Iron (£65) closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£36 to 37) closed.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (1-1-1|4) 1-1-1|4.
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1|4) 1-3 1|4.
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3|4) 1-1 3|4.
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10 1|4) 1-10 1|4.

JUTE.

First Market c.i.f. Continent New Crop Feb.|Mar. (£16-1|4) £16 1|4 paid and sellers.
Dundee Feb. (£18-3|4) unquoted.
Lightning Feb. (£17-1|2) unquoted

RUBBER.

Spot (4-3|4) 4-25|32 paid and value.
Jan.|Mar. (4-7|8) 4-27|32 paid and buyers.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay Jan|Feb (£11-5|16d.) £11 5|16 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Jan|Feb (£11-1|8) £11 1|8 sellers.
Linseed La Plata Jan|Feb (£9-3|8) £9 7|16 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Feb.|Mar. (£8-7|8) £8 7|8 sellers.

SEEDS QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 27.

Castorseeds, May Opening Rs. 25|9, Highest Rs. 25|11, Lowest Rs. 25|8, Closing Rs. 25|10.
Groundnut Seeds, Feb.: Opening Rs. 23 3|6, Lowest Rs. 23|2, Closing Rs. 23|4|6,

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, January 27.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 54|-, 54|1 and 57|4 for ready Mah and Fagun delivery. Early prices advanced slightly on better opening Shanghai but the rise was subsequently lost and with no change in London silver cables, prices closed steady at Rs. 54|1, 54|2 and 57|5.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 32|9|6, 32|10, and 32|10|6 for ready, Mah and Fagun delivery. There was some buying by banks but the improvement was not maintained and the market closed steady at Rs. 32|9|6, 32|10 and 32|10|6.

CONTINUED DEMAND IN THE MONEY MARKET

Further Assistance From Clearing Banks

WEEKLY TREASURY BILLS ALLOTTED AT 18sh. 2d.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, January 27.

On the Money Market, continued demand throughout the week mainly as a result of the usual tax gathering at this period of the year necessitated further assistance from Clearing Banks.

Meanwhile steadiness in discount rates was helped by Clearing Banks' adherence to the agreed minimum buying rate.

Weekly Treasury Bills were allotted around the last week's average rate at 18s. 2d.

On the Stock Exchange to-day the volume of business was small. The interest chiefly centred in rubbers and minings. Among West Africans Ashanti were a strong feature at 39|3.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, January 27.

The 3-1|2 per cent. Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day unchanged at £87 3|4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan. 26.

The Stock Exchange markets were generally very quiet. Gilt-edgeds were dull. Industrials generally were ffeatureless. Rubber shares were very steady.

BRITISH FUNDS.

2 1|2 per cent Consols (£75-3|8) £75 3|8.
3 1|2 per cent Conversion Loan (&102 1|8) £102 1|8.
4 1|2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109 1|8) £109 1|8.
4 per cent Funding Loan (£111 3|4) £111 3|4.
3 1|2 per cent War Loan (£101-1|4) £101-1|4.
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£110-3|4) £110-5|8.

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol. 13 1|8) dol. 13 1|4.
International Holding (dol. 2-1|4) dol. 2-1|4.
Hydro-Electric (dol. 7-1|2) dol. 7 1|2.
Electrical Musical Insurance (19-10 1|2) 19-6.
Princhin John (32-6) 32-9.
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (33) 32 10½.
Woolsworth New Ordinary (95-1½) 95-0.
Swadeshi Match "B" (10-9) 10-6.
Dunlop Rubber (43-1½) 43-4½.
Uniliver Ordinary (24-0) 24-0.
Ford Motors (24-7½) 24-6.
Cables and Wireless "B" (10-3|4) 10 7|8.
British|American Tobacco (117-6) 117-6.
Cameras "A" (£8-1|8) £8-1|8.
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (116) 116.
P. and O. S. N. Co. Def. (18-9) 18-9.
Distillers (83-3) 83|6.
Bradsford Dyers (15-6) 15-0. 116.
British Celanese (13-1½) 13-1½.
J. and P. Coats Ordinary (61-3) 61-9.
Courtaulds Ordinary (43-3) 43-3.
Fine Cotton Spinners (14-9) 14-3.
Vickers Ltd. Ordinary (8-10½) 9-0.
Inter. Nickel (dol. 23) dol. 22 7|8.
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-1½) 7-0.
Tata Iron and Steel (£109) £109.

U. S. STABILISATION FUND

Plenary Powers Given To Secretary Of Treasury

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.

The Senate voted by 54 to 36 in favour of giving the Secretary of Treasury sole jurisdction over the Stabilisation Fund, rejecting the Banking Committte's amendment to the Monetary Bill providing a Board of Five to administer the Fund.—Reuter.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY VAIDAS.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 27th day of January, 1934.

(B.T.)	April-May 1934
10-30	Rs. 196
12-30	Rs. 196.
2-30	Rs. 195/12
4-30	Rs. 195
5-0	Rs. 195 April-May.
Highest	196/4
Lowest	194/12
Settlement Rate	196

INDIAN LOANS

London, January 27.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£75-3|4) £75 3|4.
3 1|2 per cent Indian Stock (£87-3|4) £87-3|4.
4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1950|55 (£108 1|4) £108 1|4.
4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1958|68 (£109 3|4) £109 3|4.
4 1|2 per cent New Indian 1948|53 (£103 1|2) £103 1|2.
3 1|2 per cent New Indian 1954|59 (3|4 p.c. dis.) £3|4 p.c. dis.
5 per cent Indian 1942|47 (£109-3|4) £109 3|4.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945|65 (£108-5|8) £108-5|8.

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (32|6) 32|6.
Doran Tea (61|3) 60.7½.
Empire of India and Ceylon (43|3) 42|6.

JUTE SHARES.

Barnagore (£11) £11.

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo-Dutch Rubber (22|9) 22|9.
Gula Kelampong (20|7½) 20-7 1|2.
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (29|9) 29-9.

MINING SHARES

Nundydroog (60) 62|6.
Burma Corporation (13) 13.
Rio Tintos (£20 3|4) £20 3|4.
East Rand Proprietary (43|9) 44|3.
Rand Mines (120) 121|3.

OIL SHARES.

Venezeula (38|9) 38|9.
Anglo-Persian (51-10½) 51|10½.
Burma Oil (91|3) 91|3.
Mexican Eagle (12-4½) 12-4½.
Shell Transport (55) 55.
Royal Dutch (£23) £23.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, January 27.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange:—

General Motors (dol. 39½) dol. 38 7|8.
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol. (dol. 16 1|8) dol. 15 3|4.
U. S. Steel (Common) (dol. 56 1|4) dol. 55½.
U. S. Steel (Preference) (dol. 79-unquoted.

BRISK DEMAND FOR RAW COTTON

LONDON, Jan 26

Evidence is not lacking that the movement to extend the use of the Indian cotton in Lancashire is meeting with response, according to the statement made by the Indian Cotton Enquiry Committee, giving as extended list spinners embracing this movement, and adding that the raw cotton brokers report an exceptionally brisk demand, while the spinners advise that inquiries and orders are arriving from entirely new sources—Reuter

A London message says the King has appointed the Marquess of Reading Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports in succession to Earl Beauchamp, who has resigned.

Sir Robert Horne, who was Chancellor of Exchequer in 1921-22 and has been member of Parliament for Hillhead Division has been appointed chairman of the Great Western Railway in succession to the late Viscount Churchill.—Rugby.

GREAT TASK OF RECONSTRUCTION

"Crores Will Be Needed Not Lakhs"

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27.

Miss Norah Hill, the Organising Secretary of the Indian Red Cross Society, who returned from Patna this morning, reports that the organisation of relief measures for the earthquake sufferers is proceeding satisfactorily. The Government and Red Cross relief programmes are being vigorously pursued, so far as is possible with interrupted communication, and a number of non-official relief workers have arrived or are arriving in the devastated area with food, blankets and medical supplies. The medical department of the Government is receiving excellent co-operation from the Education and Veterinary Departments, which have placed many of their officers at its disposal, and for the moment there appears to be no shortage of relief workers.

Miss Hill points to the danger of wastage of effort due to the overlapping of relief, although there is ample room for all. Organisations intending to despatch goods are, therefore, advised to apply to the Chief Secretary of the Bihar Orissa Government before they take action, enquiring what form their relief should take and where it will be most welcome.

THE GREATER NEED.

Another danger that Miss Hill points to is that, in the stress of supplying immediate and obvious needs, such as food and clothing, the far greater need for reconstruction will be overlooked.

Government, she says, is faced with the necessity of rebuilding hospitals, dispensaries, colleges, schools, law courts, jails, offices and official residences, not to speak of roads and railways. Municipalities and District Boards have similarly to meet an overwhelming reconstruction programme, while business firms—especially sugar factories—and private individuals have many of them lost their whole property. The amount needed for the reconstruction of private dwellings alone is colossal and the total needs must be estimated in crores, not in lakhs of rupees.—United Press

Through Khadi Bhandar

Mr. Jerajani of Khadi Bhandar dar has sent in all Rs. 2,859 to Babu Rajendra Prasad.

H. N. M. Association Collects Rs. 12000

The Hindustani Native Merchnts Association have formed an Earthquake Relief Committee and collected about Rs. 12,000. The following are among the contributors of the fund:

Anandram Mangturam Rs. 501; Ganeshnarain Onkarmal 501; Kaluram Brijmohan 501; Jagannath Kisanlal 501; Gorakhnath Ganpatray 501; Bansidhar Gopaldas 501; Cowasji Muncherji 501; Vaman Shreedhar Apte 501; Gulraj Ghanshyamdas 251; Ramkisandas Sagarmal 251; Brijmohan Sitaram 251; Harjivan Gordhandas 251; Kanji Dwarkadas 2.1; Harmukhrai Gopiram 251; R. B. Bhagwandas Bagla 201; R. B. Dunichand Mehara 201; Nemnath Harakchand 201; Nikaram Parmanand 201; Morarji Velji 201; Ganpatrai Rukmanand 201; Chaturbhuj Karnani 101; Budhsen Bishambernath 101; Ramnath Hanmantram 101; Ramkarandas Khetan 101; Johrimal Ramlal 101; Sukhdayal Rambilas 101; Matrumal Baniprasad 101; Rajaram Kaluram 101; Gorakhram Gokalchand 101; Jitmal Garidat 101; Kaluram Sitaram 101; Nagarmal Baijnath 101; Laxminarain Brijmohan 101; Sewaram Ramprasad 101; Jethabhai Govindji 101; Mulchand Bulakhidas 101; Gaekwar Jubilee Mills 101; Fulchand Hirachand 101; Ramdas Ranchhoddas 101; Ramlal Ganpatray 151.

Bombay Solicitors' Contribution

The Bombay Solicitors have collected nearly Rs. 5,000 (Rupees Five Thousand) for Earthquake Relief Fund and sent the sum to Rajen Babu.

Appeal From Santa Cruz

Several gentlemen from Santa Cruz headed by Shriyut J. K. Mehta have issued an appeal to give all possible help for Behar sufferers.

KARACHI RESPONDS

KARACHI, Jan. 27.

The Karachi Indian Merchants Association has collected hitherto Rs. 5,000 for the Earthquake Relief Fund.—A. P.

IDEALS OF ISLAM

Allama Saalbi's Speech At Ismail College

ANDHERI, Jan. 26.

The function arranged in honour of Allama Abdul Aziz Saalbi's visit to the Ismail College, on Thursday afternoon was a complete success in every way. This great Arab is now on his way to China, where he will come in contact with leading Mussalmans and try to convert the Chinese Mussalmans to Islam once again. His role, in this respect, is like that of Jamaluddin Afghani, who also during his time, tried his best to bring about religious, social and cultural unity among the Mussalmans of the world.

The Allama, together with the Consuls for Persia, Afghanistan and Italy, were first taken round the College Buildings, by the Principal At about 4-30 the members of the staff and the students assembled at the College Hall to hear the honoured guest of the evening. The Consul for Persia, who inaugurated the "Majmaat-ul-Adabi," was in the chair.

A LEARNED ADDRESS.

Dr. Dandpota welcomed the honoured guest in elegant Arabic and after a few poems were read in Arabic, Persian and Urdu, the President referred to the great mission of the honoured guest of the evening and requested him to speak.

The learned speaker spoke for more than an hour and although his speech was understood only by a small section of the audience, which consisted mostly of Arabs, yet it was listened to with rapt attention. He spoke in a very powerful style which was the index of his inner sincerity and enthusiasm.

He expressed at the outset, his gratification at being able to address the College students and professors and exhorted the sumer to make the College an institution of world-wide importance by linking it up with the learned institutions and societies of the whole world, so that a new wave might permeate the Islamic countries resulting in their literary, cultural and social unity.

ISLAMIC IDEALS.

He declared that Islam never cared for land-hunger, but it always aimes at spreading its ideals about unity, fraternity and freedom of humanity. He strongly deposed the sending of Muslims scholars to European countries for higher studies on the ground that they imbibed a slave-mentality, looked down upon everything that belonged to their country and cherished distorted ideas about Islam. He made it clear that he was not against learning the Western methods of criticism, but asked the young students to look at things independently and not through the coloured glasses, lent to them by their Western teachers.

In conclusion he deprecated the differences prevailing among the various sects and sections of Islam and hoped that with the spread of knowledge and cultural unity the Mussalmans of the world would realise the true significance of Islam and its teachings. (Cheers).

Dr. Hamdani, Dr. Buslur Rehman and Mr. Shahab then thankevening in Arabic, English and ed the learned lecturer of the Persian respectively. The international gathering then took light refreshments and dispersed amidst cheers.

"STRENGTHENING HINDUISM"

Dr. Moonje To Open Akola Institution

AKOLA, Jan. 27.

Dr. Moonje arrived here this evening en route to Risod, a place on the border of the Nizam's Dominions, where an organisation to strengthen Hinduism will be established under his Presidency to-morrow.

All local bodies including the Congress, the Hindu Mahasabha and the Varnashram Sangh are working hard to collect an Earthquake Relief Fund.—A. P.

"Medical Help Locally Available"

Jt. Hon. Secretaries of the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund writes under Saturday's date:—

"The Mayor of Bombay has received the following telegram from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor, Bihar:—

"Your telegram offering medica laid passed to me. His Excellency much appreciates offer. Your telegram has been given to I. G. Hospitals who will comcunicate with you."

The Mayor has also received the following telegram from Babu Rajendra Prasad from Patna:—

"Your telegram received after posting mine. Medical help locally available. Appreciate offer. Will wire when necessary."

WALL-STREET MARKET

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.

Messrs. Batlifala & Karani have issued the following report:-

Amer Power & Light Com ...	8
Amer Power & Light 5p.c. P. A.	20½
Amer Forn Power Com	9½
Amer Forn Power Gold D	48
Amer Forn Power 7 p.c. P	23
Electric Bond Common	17
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	39
Consolidated Gas	42
Columbia Gas	14¼
American Tel. & Tel	117
Western Union Telg	60½
Radio Corp.	8
Chesapeake & Ohio	44
New York Central	37½
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	28
Erie R. R.	20
Pennsylvania R. R.	36
Union Pacific R. R.	125
Brooklyn Manhattan Transit	33
Manhattan Modified Gtd.	18
Great North Pfd.	26
Interborough Rapid Transit	11
Third Avenue Railway	7
National Dairy	15
Hiram Walker	53
National Distillers	27
Distillers Seagram	23
Bethelehem Steel	45½
United States Steel	56¾
American Melting	44
Int. Nickel of Canada	22½
Anacounda Copper Mining	15¾
Kennecott Copper	20
Cerro de Pasco Copper	34
International Harvestor	42
General Motors	39
Backard Motor	5¼
General Electric	22
Goodyear Tyre	39
Mid. Con. Petroleum	13
Standard Oil of N. J.	47¼
Socony	17¾
American Radiator	16
Kelvinator	15
National City Bank	26¾
Sun Life of Canada	465
Celanese Corporation of Amr	41
Glidden	18
Hupp Motors	6
Curtiss wright	4

Market strong in some lines, espeially motors. Carloadings up 61,000 above same week 1933.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 27

The local silver market ruled dull to-day with a limited business. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range and Shanghai advices were easy. The market opened at Rs. 54 and after declining to Rs. 53/15 prices improved to Rs. 54/1.

Gold market was fairly active with moderate buying influenced by unfounded rumours of export duty of 2-1/2 per cent. on Gold. There was some speculative buying and prices after opening at Rs. 32/9/9 improved to Rs. 32/11. At this level there was some liquidation:—

Ready Silver	54-0-0
Feb. settlement	54-1-0
March settlement	57-3-0
Ready Gold	32-10-3
Feb. settlement	32-10-6
March settlement	32-10-9

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Jan. 26.

Spot Silver	43-1/2—1/8c.
January	43.65—.01
March	43.80—.03

JUTE SHARES STEADIER

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

Jute shares closed steadier. Coals were firm, Bengal having marked up to 230 and burrakurs 13/6. Teas were firm.

In miscellaneous engineering issues continued to be in demand Burn and Co. ord improved to 194. Sugars were easier and securities steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

3½ p. c. paper 83/2 small lot; 3 1/2 p c Loan 1947/50 95/10; 4 p c loan 1960/70 99/8; Ditto 1943 101/8 small lot; 5 p c loan 1945/55, 113/14; Ditto 1939/44 106/9; 4 p c Punjab bonds 1948 99/8.

Banks: Central Bank 25/8 Small Lot; Imperial fully paid 1229/8 exdividend; ditto conty. 309 ebdiv.

Coals:—Bengal 230; Burrakur 13/6.

Jutes:—Bally 154; Barnagore 146 small lots; Budge Budge 307; F U D Cheviot 213; Clive 26/4 Empire 36/12; Fort William 240/8.

Small lot; Gourepore 355; Hooghly Pref. 17/12; Howrah 52/6;

Kamarhatty 546; Kankanarrah 467 small lot; Naihati Pref. 129 New Central pref 128 exdiv Presidency 5/5.

Miscellaneous:—Burn and Co. Ordy 194; Ditto 6 p c pref. 97 ex div.

Indian standard wagon ordinary 49/4; ditto pref 111; Kumardhubi Engineering pref. 39 British India Corporation pref. 120 small lot; British Ceylon Corporation pref 5/8; Bengal paper 7 p c pref 100; paid up 125; Midnapore Zemandari 53.

Sugars:—Balrampur 10/8; Cawnpore 30/8; Champaran 17/8; Carew and Co 16/4; New Savan 18/8; Ryam 29; Samastipur 8.

Teas:—Banarhat ordy 390 small lot; Choonabhutti ordy 506; new Dooars ordy 900; Singell 107.

Debentures:—Chowringhee Property deb. 95/8.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 27.

B. C. Rate T T & D D 1/6

LONDON.—
Banks selling T T & D D 1/6 1/16 15 Feb.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 to 14 Apr.
Banks selling T T 1/6 April-May.
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 Jan.-Mar.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 April/May.

NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T T 271
Banks selling T T 269
Banks buying T T 266

PARIS.—
Banks selling D D 599
Banks buying D D 609

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 58 7/4

JAPAN.—
Banks selling T T 79 1/2
Banks buying 60 Days 78 1/4

HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 100 1/4

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 89 3/4

SINGAPORE.—
Banks selling D D 156 3/4

JAVA.—
Banks selling D D 58

BERLIN —
Banks selling D D 98 3/4

CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.96 26th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/4 1/16 27th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 5/16 27th inst.
London/Paris 79.93 26th inst.
London/Belgium 22.55 26th inst.
London/Switzerland 16.21 26th inst.
London/Italy 59.75 26th inst.
London/Berlin 13.25 26th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 26th inst.
London/New York 4.93 1/2 26th inst.
Amsterdam/London 7.82 26th inst.
Java/London 7.78 1/4 26th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £6-12-1 25th inst. £6-12-8 26th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 1/4 25th inst.
19 5/16 26th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 5/16 25th inst 19 5/16 26th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 3/8 25th inst. 43 1/2 26th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 1 1/16 p.c. 25th inst. 1 p.c. 26th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 1 1/8 p.c. 25th inst. 1 1/8 p.c. 26th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 2 p.c. 3 Mos 2 p.c. 6 Mos 2 1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Easier.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan. 26

Chartered Bank of I A & China £15-7-8.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) £135.

P & O Banking Corporation, £10-5s8.

National Bank of India £46-7/8

Funding Loan, 4 p c £111-3/4

Conversion Loas 3½ p c 1961 £102

Rupee Paper 3½ p c £61-1/2

Indian Stock 3 p c 1948 or later £75-1/2.

Indian Stock 3½ p c 1931 or later £87-3/4.

Indian Stock 4-1/2 p c 1950/55 £108-1/4.

Consols 2-1/2 p c £75-3/8.

War Loan 3½ p c 1952 £101-1/4

Victory Bonds 4 p c £110-3/4

LONDON METALS

London, Jan. 26

Copper Braziers £45.

Yellow Metal £37-1/2

Spelter Hard Indian Brands £14-3/4.

Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge £16

Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F O B £227-1/4.

LINSEED OILS

London, Jan. 26.

Iinseed Oil naked London per cwt., 18/4-1/2 Feb sellers.

Iinseed Oil naked London per cwt., 18/9 May/Aug paid.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Jan. 26.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed lb., 4-27/32 sellers.

JAVA SUGAR-LONDON MARKET

London, Jan. 26

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F:—

Calcutta per. cwt. Jan./Mar. 6/6 sellers.

Bombay per cwt. Jan./Mar. 6/3 sellers.

Karachi per cwt. Jan./Mar. 6/3 sellers.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York Jan. 26

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) spot. 8-3/16.

LINSEED

London, Jan. 26.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) ton, £11:3:9 Jan/Feb sellers.

Linseed La Plata c.i.f. Hull ton, £9:10:0 Jan/Feb sellers.

Linseed Bombay (London) Hull ton, £11:6:3 Jan/Feb sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Jan. 26

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe percels 18/9 Jan./Feb. buyers.

Wheat Barletta Russo, percels 18/9 Jan./Feb. buyers.

Wheat South Australian, percels 22/6 January sellers.

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, Jan 27.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular. Unsettling factors were trade buying and long liquidation. During the early part of the day the tone of the market was good with trade buying and prices advanced 6 points. Later on the market was affected unfavourably on increased long liquidation which resulted in a steady decline. Prices declined 16 points from the highest level and closed at about the lowest level of the day at a net decline of 11 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points to 11.35c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 13 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices declined 11 points to 10.98c.

GOOD UNDERTONE.

It is generally believed that cotton prices will ultimately advance to 15 cents but at the moment bulls are not inclined to buy as they want to ascertain the prospects of acreage. Much has been said about the reduction of acreage under cotton Mr. Bankhead has introduced to Bill to control ginnings to 9 million bales. The administration is also willing to balance the supply and demand of raw cotton. Thus there are fair chances of a steady rise in prices but operators prefer to await clear news about cultivation. In the meantime steady liquidation is improving the technical situation and the Federal Agencies will also unload all optional cotton. The undertone of the market is good and we think risky to follow the decline, although prices may decline somewhat further in the near future.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

N. Y. May highest 11.31 +.06 (12-19 p.m.) lowest 11.15 —.10 (3 p.m.)

Liverpool May nighest 5.83 (2-15 p.m.) lowest 5.16 (10-15 a.m.)

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

New York: Some Government selling towards the close.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled:—

"Decided scarcity of contracts, good buying of Sakellaridis in Liverpool. Expect a further advance in all markets."

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

New York: Trading market, reacted on selling by Agricultural Department; March liquidation.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Better speculative support on American cables predicting enactment gin control legislation.

Liverpool: Scarcity of contracts. Trade calling. Awaiting developments America.

New York: Market quiet. Fixations absorbing liquidation. Undertone firm.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 26.

March, 1934	11.00—.11
May, 1934	11.15—.10
July, 1934	11.31—.10
October, 1934	11.43—.10
December, 1934	11.57—.08
January, 1934	11.62—
Spot	11.35—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 26.

March	10.98—.13
May	11.11—.14
Spot	10.98—.11

New York 10-55 a.m.—

March, ...	11.05
May, ...	11.20
July, ...	11.35

New York Noon Call.—

March, ...	11.08
May, ...	11.23
July, ...	11.38

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 26.

Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports, 22,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil.

Days' Exports to the Continent 29,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 26.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Price
January, 1934		5.82+.07
February, 1934	5.73	5.81+.07
March, 1934	5.78	5.81+.07
April, 1934		5.80+.07
May, 1934	5.77	5.79+.07
June, 1934		5.79+.07
July, 1934		5.79+.07
August. 194		5.79+.07
September, 1934		5.79+.07
October, 1934		5.79+.07
November, 1934		5.80+.07
December, 1934		5.81+.07
January, 1935		5.81+.07
Middling Spot		6.07+.08

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Jan. 27

T. T. on London—	
Previous close	1-4
To-day's opening	1-4-1/16
To-day's close	1-4

Tone:—Easy.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 27.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 5 points There was some Bombay selling on wide straddle difference, which was offset by trade and local buying. Later on the market was easier by disappointing American cables. The market closed at a quiet at a rise of 7 points Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 8 points to 6.07d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 5 points with January 4.80, March 4.77 and May 4.81.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures ring was steady with a good enquiry for Sakels while Uppers were neglected. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 5 to 12 points while Uppers advanced 3 to 1 point.

EFFECTIVE DEMAND.

"While it is conceded that the President's reference to the impossibility of arranging an early stabilisation of currencies on a permanent basis is somewhat discouraging because it foreshadows continued unsettlement of exchanges, with adverse influence on international trade, it is generally agreed that there was nothing in his pronouncement unfavourable to cotton particularly, since he indicated that there would be continued efforts to balance production and effective demand. Meanwhile, the majority of the trade anticipate an early resumption of the upward trend as a result of the prospects of expanding world consumption and of the definite indications that the Administration will succeed in the acreage campaign, in which agreements are already being signed rapidly." M. G. Commercial.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 26.

Broach, Fully Good (Good staple)	4.52
Broach, Fine (Good staple)	4.67
Broach, Superfine (Good staple)	4.82
Oomra, Good (No 1 staple)	4.74
Oomra, Fine (No 1 staple)	4.89
Oomra, Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.04
Bengal, Good	3.85
Bengal, Fine	3.95
Bengal, Superfine	4.05
Scinde, Good	3.95
Scinde, Fine	4.05
Scinde, Superfine	4.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 26

SAKELLARIDIS.—	
January, 1934	8.27
March, 1934	8.26
May, 1934	8.22
July, 1934	8.17
October, 1934	8.08
November, 1934	8.08
January, ...	8.09
F.G.F. Spot	8.52

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 26.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	13.24
Amsterdam	7.81-3/4
Brussels	22.55
Madrid	39.06
Milan	59.81
Berne	16.21
Paris	79.90
Prague	105.87
London on New York	4.94-3/8

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 26.

Silver—Market quietly steady.

Spot	19-5/16
Forward	19-5/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 26.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6/12/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 26.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 1-1/8 pc to 1-1/8 pc.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1-1/8 p.c. to 1-1/8 p.c.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 p.c.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 p.c. to 3 p.c.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 p.c.

Interest 7 Days market Loan 0-3/4 p.c.

SEEDS

London, Jan. 26.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. ton, No offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. ton, £9:8:9 Jan/Feb sellers.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. ton, £8:17:6 Jan/Feb sellers.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan. 26.

Broach A-May Op. 195 1/2; Highest 197 3/4; Lowest 195 1/2; Closing 197 1/2

Oomra March Op. 176; Highest 177 1/2 Lowest 176; Closing 177 1/2.

Oomra May Op. 178; Highes 179 3/4; Lowest 178; Closing 179 3/4.

Bengal March Op. 140 1/2; Highest 141 1/4; Lowest 149 1/2; Closing 141 1/4

Bengal May Op 143 1/2; Highest 144 3/4; Lowest 143 1/2; Closing 144 3/4

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 27.

Following a decline of 10 points in New York futures the local cotton market opened to-day at Rs 195-12 for Broach A/M delivery There was scattered buying which improved prices to Rs. 196/8 but the advance was tired long liquidation and prices eased off to Rs. 195-12. The undertone of the market is weak and operators are losing confidence.

Liverpool opened at a decline of 5 points. The local market ruled quiet and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	194/12
Oomra March	174/12
Oomra May	177/4
Bengal March	138/12
Bengal May	142

OFFICIAL COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 27.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fl	FG	Good
MG Bengal UP	151	148	145	141	
MG Punjab	151	148	145	141	
MG Rajputana	151	148	145	141	
MG Oomra No 3	182	179	177	174	
MG CP No 2	183	185	183	180	
MG CP No 2B	188	185	183	180	

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

	Old	New
Bengal Superfine		155
Bengal Fine		152
Bengal FG		148
Sindh-Punjab Gine		152
Sindh-Punjab FG		148
Wardha-Hingt Fine	171	191
Nagpur Savner Fine	171	191
Yeotmal Fine	168	185
Arvi Fine	168	185
Ellichpur Fine	168	186
Amraoti Berar Fine	163	180
Khamgaon Fine	168	180
Mulkapur Fine	164	174
Khandesh Fine	161	171
Jalna/Sailu Fine	164	171
Burwah Sanavad Fine	168	180
Broach Fine	182	
Punjab/American		205
Punjab/American mix		200
Cambodia	241	
Miraj/Sangli	171	
Compta Good	176	
Busoga	324	
Kampala G	331	
Manza		306

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

Receipts Into Bombay.

Since 1st September

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	2,486	130,792
Central India	2,382	83,568
Barsi and Nagar	3,082	83,587
Hyderabad-Gaorani	620	24,294
Berar	3,788	169,771
Central Provinces	540	38,539
Total Oomras	12,898	530,551
Dholera	353	8,071
N.-W. Provinces	52	5,367
Rajputana	375	13,576
Sind-Punjab	1,439	72,676
Broach	1,518	33,744
Coompta & Dharwar		8,773
Westerns-Northerns	104	3,510
Cocoanada		
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		5,246
Persian	101	4 5
American		18,178
Egyptian & African	178	48,727
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		24
Total	17,018	749,037

EXPORTS RROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

1st Sept. to 25th Jan.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	3,888	169,042
Japan & China	7,087	100,834
Coast Ports		8,291
Up-country by Rail		48,793
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		41,978
Total	10,975	368,938

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Jan. 27.

	Bales.
Khandesh	2,486
Central India	2.382
Barsi-Nugger	3,082
Hyderabad-Gaorani	620
Berar	3788
Central Provinces ...	540
Dhollera	353
N.W. Provinces	52
Rajputana	375
Sind/Punjab ...	1,439
Broach	1,518
Western-Northerns	104
Persians ...	101
Egyptians	178
Cotton Total	17,018
	Cwts.
Wheat	6.508
Linseed	6,187
Gingellyseed	392
Groundnuts	1783
Castorseed	8
Rice	11,250
Myrabollams	5,487
Cottonseed	4,706
Mowraseed	15
Gram	1,067
Joowar	1,969
Barley	24
Bajree	3.162
	Tons.
Coal	1,563

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, Jan. 27

The local share bazar opened quiet to-day with scattered selling but the offerings were well absorbed by short covering and the market closed very steady at small rise over last closing prices. Tata Steel shares fared well. Ordinary shares improved by eight annas while defds improved Rs. 1-4. Second Preference shares gained rupee one. Andhra shares advanced Rs. 2/8 and Powers gained Rs. 3/12 as a net result of day's trading. Most of the long interest is liquidated and shorts are now inclined to cover their floating interest in weak markets. However owing to utter absence of any outside business. Prices are not likely to show any marked change in the near future.

Nagpores eased to Rs. 221/4 and closed at Rs. 223/12. Indores appreciated to Rs. 101. Swadeshis were in more demand and finished at 142/8. Andhras shrank to 1298/12 and finished at 1310. Powers dwindled to Rs. 895 and closed at Rs. 902/8. Trams are being absorbed by investors and were very steady at Rs. 138/2. Cements looked up. Indians closed at Rs. 286/4 and Shahabads at Rs. 282/8. Punjabs finished at Rs. 15/9. Bombay Burmans were steady at Rs. 390. New issues being in demand at 137/8. Bombay Steamers closed at 262/8. Telephones were priced at 83/8. Scindias rose to Rs. 10/4. Tata Steel ordys fell away to 49/12 and finished at Rs. 50/14. Deferreds were done down to Rs. 191/4 and closed at Rs. 195. Tata Steel 2nd prefs. sagged to Rs. 112/4 and were done at Rs. 113/8 towards the close. Baroda Banks came to business at Rs. 88/8.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Jan. 25.

Bom Dyeing 750; 49; 52
Century 182; 80; 83
Central India 224; 25; 23
Colaba 68-2
Crescent 7
Fazalbhoy 6
Kohinoor 122; 24; 23
New Great 113; 12
Pearl 3
Simplex 66
Swadeshi 138; 42
Bundi 25-8; 10
I. Cement 183; 86
T. Steel Dfd 192; 91-14; 95
T Steel Ord 50-49-10; 50-4; 49-14; 50-14;
B. Steam 261; 62
B. Burma 382; 87; 90
Tata Hydro 141
Andhra 1305; 3; 10
Tram Ord 137; 38-2

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

	Rs. as.
100 Ahm. Advance	268 12
500 Bom. Cotton ..	20 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	752 0
250 Broadway	90 0
100 Central India	223 0
100 Colaba	68 2
100 Coorla ..	62 [illegible]
100 Crescent	8
250 Currim	6 4
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn ..	401 4
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-2-3
100 Elphinstone	2 0
250 Fazal	0 0
100 Finlay	68 8
1000 Framji Petit ..	95 0
100 Gokak	108 0
1000 Hindustan ..	1640 0
100 Indore	101 4
100 Kohinoor	123 12
100 Khatau	55 8
100 Madhowji	5 0
250 Madras United ..	65 0
1000 Morarji	360
250 Model ..	50 [illegible]
50 Mysore ..	90 [illegible]
200 New Great	112 8
100 Oosmanshahi	30 0
250 Pabani	3 8
230 Pearl	3 0
100 Phoenix ..	257 [illegible]
25 Sassoon Silk ..	45 [illegible]
1000 Sholapur	2,977 8
50 Simplex	66 4
100 Swadeshi	142 8
100 Swan	N 35 0
25 Tata	N 20 0
500 Vishnu	1,415 0
1000 Western	731 4

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda	88 8
25-50 Central	23 14
500 Imperial	1226 4
125-500 Imp. Contry. N.	303 12
50-100 India	104 12
5 Union	4-7-6

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	25 10
70 Gwalior	76 8
250 Indian	286
40 Katni Def.	1065
100 Katni Ord.	276 4
75 Okha	147 8
100 Punjab	15 8
100 Shahabad	282 8
70 United	61 8

INSURANCE.

15-100 Jupiter	11 12
15-75 New India	25 12
200 Oriental	3435 0
10-100 Vulcan	6 10

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad Old	146 4
1000 Andhra Valley	1310
10 Aimer	7 14
50 Bombay Tram.	138 2
100 Bom Suburban	130 0
10 Broach.	10 2
100 Karachi ..	191 4
100 Poona ..	187 8
100 Surat ..	167 8
100 Tata Hydro	141 4
1000 Tata Power	903 12

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	777 0
100 Amr. Patty ..	113 0
100 C. Province	77 4
100 Dhon. Baramati.	80 0
100 Gujarat	62 8
100 Mandra Bhon	80 0
100 Pachora Jamner	75 8
100 Sara Sirajgung ..	84 0
30 Tata Steel Def.	195

MININGS.

10 Shivrajpur	14 4
30 Tata Steel Def.	195
75 Tata Steel Ordy.	50 14

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	175 0
50 Belapur Sugar	167
500 Bombay Steam	262 8
500 Bom. Burma	390
50 Bom. Burma Contry.	137
30 B. Pearl	2 9
50 Bombay Telephone	83 4
100 Ind. Bleaching	131 4
100 Ind. Radio def.	495-N
100 Ind. Radio Ord	452 8
1000 Port Canning	545 0
15 Scindia	10 1
30 Tata Construction	56
25 Tata Oil	16

PREF. SHARES.

7 p.c. Andhra Vly.	1207 8
6 p.c. Bom. Steam	271 4
7 p.c. Bom. Trams. (T-F)	78 0
5 p.c. Cen. India (TF)	460 0
7 p.c. Katni 1st	123 12
7 1/2 p.c. Tata S 2nd	114 8
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13 12
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	128 2
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1.235 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	160 0
7-1/2 p.c. Tata S. 2nd	113 12
5-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	17 4
7 p.c. Vishnu	635 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, 27.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

3-1/2 p c G P N Sett	83-7-0
3-1/2 p c G P N Cash	83-8-0
4 p c 1960/70 Sett .	99
4 p c 1960/70 Sett.	99-3-0
4 p c 1960/70 Cash	99-4-0
5 p.c. 1945-55 Sett	113-15
5 p.c. 1945-55 Cash	114 0

TAXFREES.

4 p.c. 1953/63 Mysore	100-4
5 pc 1955 Myscre	113-8
5-1/2 p.c. 1938 Mysore	109-8
6-1/2 p c 1935 B D L	105-15-0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3½ p c 1945/50 Cash	95-9-0
4 p c 1934/37 Cash	100-9-0
4 p c 1943 Cash	101-10-0
4½ p c 1934 Cash	101-2-0
4-1/2 p c 1955/60	106-4-0
5 p c 1930/44 Cash	106/4/0
5 p c 1940/42 Cash	106/11/0
5 p.c. 1935 Cash	103-8
5-1/2 p c 1938/40 Cash	107/9/0
6-1/2 p.c. 1935 TB	105-6

CORPORATION LOAN (TAXABLES.)

4 p c B P T 1974	94-4-0
4 p c M Deb. 1974	94-0-0
5 p.c. M Deb 1959	105-8
6 p.c. M Deb 1954	117-12
6 p.c K P T 1956	118-0
6½ p c B I T 1937	108-4-0

3-1/2 G P Notes opened at Rs. 83/4, declined to Rs. 83/3/0 but firmed up and closed at Rs. 83/7/0 at the close. This settlement quotes Three-quarters to an anna higher.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGUES.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

	1933-34	1932-33
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 26-1-34	6941000	6599000
Receipts Yesterday 26-1-34	22000	48000
Exports to date 26-1-34	4866000	4884000
Stock at Ports 26-1-34	3833000	4830000
Stock Interior Towns 26-1-34	2061000	2138000
Stock Liverpool 26-1-34	992000	879000
Visible Supply 26-1-34	8653000	9614000
Quantity in Sight 26-1-34	9460000	10043000
Quantity out of Sight 26-1-34	7360000	7233000

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Straddle Differences

New York-Liverpool:—March 58, May 39, July 23.

Bombay-Liverpool:—Broach A.M May (196)—Liverpool May 5.77 Rs. 55-1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay-New York:—Broch A.M May (196)—New York May 11.15 Rs. 54 at Cross Rate 4.95-3/4.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, Jan. 26.

May dol.	0.+8 1/2
July dol.	0.87 7/8+5/8
September dol.	0.93 1/8+7/8

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, Jan. 26.

March	52d—1/8
May	53 3/8d—1/8
July	54 3/8—1/8

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Hindu: Magh Shud 13, 1990.
Muslim: Shavval 12, 1352.
Parsi: Amardad 24, 1303.
Sunrise: 7h. 14m.
Sunset: 6h. 30m.
Hightide: 10-42; 23-51.
Lowtide: 5-40; 16-40.

Behar Earthquake Relief day: Meetings, processions and fund collections.

All-India Textile Workers' Conference, Damodar Thackersey Hall, maidan, Parel at 3 p.m.

MONDAY, Jan. 29.

Indian Central Cotton Committee meeting: H. E. the Governor to be present, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, 10-30 a.m.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Bombay Art Society: Opening of Annual Exhibition by H. E. the Governor, Town Hall, 4-45 p.m.

TUESDAY, Jan. 30.

Bombay Art Society: Annual Exhibition, Town Hall, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Bombay Improvements Committee 4-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31.

Bombay Art Society: Annual Exhibition, Town Hall, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

H.O.H. Fund Benefit Show at the Regal, Lady Brabourne attending 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Feb. 1.

Bombay Art Society: Annual Exhibition, Town Hall, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

"Bombay Looks Ahead" Lectures: Prof. C. N. Vakil on "The Necessity for Social Planning," Nagpada Neighbourhood House, 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Feb. 2.

Bombay Art Society: Annual Exhibition, Town Hall, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday the 28th instant.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ("G" WARD.—A general meeting of the above Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. in the Dadar Middle Schools.

SHRI MAHAVIR JAIN VIDYALAYA.—There will be a social gathering of Shri Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya at 2-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday). The Hon. Mr. Justice H. J. Kania will preside.

GATHERING OF LOHANAS.—A gathering of invited guests will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to wish a 'von voyage' to Dr. Odhavji Dayalji Popat who is sailing to England for higher studies.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION.—The 23rd annual general meeting of the Bombay Shroff Association will be here to-day (Sunday) at 4-0 p.m. in the hall of the Association, when all members are requested to remain present.

B. M. S. C. HEALTH DAY.—The Bombay Municipal School Children's health day will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (B.T.) in Gilder Tank Municipal Hall, when Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Sukhtanker, Chairman, Schools Committee, will preside.

KARNATAK ASSOCIATION.—The New Year celebrations will be held at the Blavatsky Lodge French Bridge, Chowpaty to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli President of the Association will preside.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY BOARD OF SPORTS.—The finals of the first University Tennis Tournament will be held on the Hindu Gymkhana Courts (Kennedy Sea Face, Chowpatty) to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar will preside and Mrs. Chandavarkar will distribute the prizes.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Jehangir Wadia Building,
51, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

Free Public Lecture

"CULTURE OF CONCENTRATION."

What is Concentration? How does the mind wander? Why control it?

Sunday January 28th, 6-15 p.m.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.

No Fees. No Collections.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m.—Time Signal. Commercia Bulletin.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
Light Music: R. V. Bhangle.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
11-30 a.m.—Jos Ghisleri and His Symphonians. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel.
1-0 p.m.—Close down.
5-0 p.m.—Time Signal.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
THE RADIO QUARTET.
1. Overture, "Il Seraglio", Mozart. 2. Waltz, "Hungarian Rose" Schmelling. 3. Fantasy, "The World of Song", Intrator. 4. "Serenade", Drdla, 5. "Danse Russe", Tschaikowsky. 6. Fantasy, "William Tell", Rossini. 7. Waltz, "Bells of Ha waii" Heagney. 8. Suit, "A Day in Venice," Nevin. 9. March, "The Juggler," Rosey.
6-30 p.m.— Evensong. Relayed from St. Thomas' Cathedral.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
7-45 p.m.—Classical and Light Music. Vilayat Hussein with Majid Khan, Sarangi.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
9-0 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
9-15 p.m.—News in Hindi. Radio Hints, in Hindi.
9-30 p.m.—Close Down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

SUNDAY, Jan. 28.
7-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. A summary of the week's news.
7-45 p.m.—A religious service: address by the Reverend P. T. B. Clayton, C. H. D.S.O.
8-30 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich, Victor Olof Sextet.
9-30 p.m.—A Saxophone recital.
10-00 p.m.— "B. B. C. Theatre Orchestra.
10-15 p.m.—A summary of the week's news.
11-30 p.m.—Organ recital.
11-00 p.m.— Wireless Military Band.

"SHREE VISHWAKARMA MAHOTSAVA".—Under the auspices of the Maya Panchal Utkarsha Mandal, Bombay "Shree Vishwakarma Mahotsava" will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) from 11 a.m. to 12 p.m. at Nathuram's Wadi, Thakurdwar.

INDIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY —The Social gathering of the Indian Education Society's High School for Girls will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the King George English School, Dadar Mr. R. P. Masani will preside.

ALL-INDIA TEXTILE WORKERS' CONFERENCE

The open session of the All-India Textile Workers' Conference will be held at the Damodar Thackersey Hall maidan, Parel to-day (Sunday) at 3-4 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. Harharrath Shastri.

BANKER'S CLEARINGS

The total amount of cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending January 26 was Rs. 12,20,16,281 against Rs. 14,60,01,501 during the preceding week.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.—A public lecture will be delivered by Prof. N. K. Bhagwat,M.A., in the Hall of 'Anand Vihar' to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) The subject for the lecture is: "Buddhism as Culture."

MATUNGA HINDU FOOTBALL CLUB.—The Annual General body meeting of the Matunga Hindu Football Club will be held at 3 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at No. 6, B. I. T. Buildings, 2 room tenements, Matunga.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ. —A special general meeting of the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj will be held at the Dhuru Hall, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to consider the Draft Rules made for the purpose of registration of the Samaj under the Societies Registration Act (Act XXI of 1860).

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Andhra Mahasabha, Mr. Muthury Venkata Subbarayudu, will deliver a lecture on "Modern Telugu Literature" in the premises of the Mahasabha, Palm Mansion, Dadar to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

SHARE YOUR FOOD WITH AFFLICTED BRETHREN

WILL YOU NOT RESPOND TO GANDHIJI'S APPEAL ?

The havoc caused by the earthquake in Behar and adjacent parts is as heart-rending as it is unprecedented in the history of India. Cities, towns and villages have been ruined, homes have been destroyed, hundreds of lives have been lost and thousands have become permanently disabled. Lives lost cannot be re-called, but the children who have become orphans, the women who have become widows and all those, men, women and children, who have become penniless and homeless, having lost all their earthly belongings, look to their fellow-countrymen for timely and adequate assistance. Nor will immediate and adequate relief be enough. Even more important will be the work of reconstruction.

All this requires money—money, not merely out of the wealth of the very rich but also out of the comparatively slender resources of the middle classes and even out of the poverty of the poor who, as experience shows, are often more charitably inclined than their more favoured brethren and sisters.

In order to enable all classes of people more easily to contribute their bit to the work of relief, the "Bombay Sentinel", the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" have, in association, decided to open a fund called the Behar Earthquake Relief Fund in their columns. All sums not below Re. 1|- will be accepted. All money will be sent to Babu Rajendra Prasad's Behar Central Relief Committee as soon as it is received.

"Remember" says Gandhiji, "that time is the most essential element at the present moment. I shall be glad to know that my appeal has not fallen on deaf ears."

We appeal specially to the readers of the "Chronicle", the "Samachar" and the "Sentinel" to lose no time in subscribing to this Fund for, as Rajen Babu says relief delayed is relief denied. All contributions will be acknowledged in the columns of all the three papers. Contributors whose names are inadvertently omitted are requested to draw attention to the omission.

All cheques sent to the "Chronicle" should be drawn in the name of "The Chronicle Earthquake Relief Fund."

Contributors are requested to see that they get receipts from this office for the amounts contributed by them.

READERS' RESPONSE: TOTAL COLLECTION RS. 23,883

The following sums have been received:—		
Upto Thursday	Rs.	9,289
On Friday	„	8,137
On Saturday	„	6,457
Making a grand total of	„	23,883

There is a great rush of donors to give their contribution to the Fund, some of them coming even after 7 p.m. Our readers are requested to send their contributions upto 5-0 p.m. only, upto which time they will now be accepted.

A number of donations received on Friday have been acknowledged in these columns. In our Monday's issue the list of remaining donations received on Friday as well as those received on Saturday will be published.

COTTON TRADE CONFERENCES

Prof. Gadgil's Lecture

—Under the auspices of the Bombay Swadeshi League Prof. D. R. Gadgil (of the Gokhale School of Politics and Economics) Poona will deliver a lecture on the "Cotton Trade Conferences" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, at 6-0 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) Prof. C. N. Vakil will preside.

ANANTHACHARIAR'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.—The 61st birthday of His Holiness Jagadguru Sri Prativadi Bhayankara Ananthachariar will be celebrated on 6th March 1934 at Conjeeveram. The function will begin on 25th prox. and end on 6th March. On the last day there will be a Pandit Sabha.

HARIJAN SEVAK SANGH.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh the Hind Mahila Samaj will celebrate Makar Sankrant Festival to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Tadwadi, Mazagaon, when Smt. Avantikabai Gokhale wil preside.

YOUNG MENS HINDU ASSOCIATION.

An informal Conference of the members of the Young Mens' Hindu Association and of the representatives of a similar Hindu organisations will be held in the Young Mens' Hindu Association Hall, to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), to consider ways and means of reviving activities of the Association, Mr. K. M. Munshi the Vice-President of the Association will address the gathering and make concrete proposals for resuming past activities and for undertaking new ones.

RESPONSE TO STREET COLLECTION.

The United Hindi-Speaking Association has collected Rs. 475-15-3 in cash and clothes. It is sending them on Monday to Babu Rajendra Prasad. All kinds of contributions will be received by it at its Head Office, 314 Fergusson Road Parel or Swadhin Bharat Office, Kandawadi, Girgaum Bombay 4.

A Lucknow Message says the Secretary, Legislative Council, in a communication to members states that the first three days of the session, which as already reported commences on 15th February, will probably be allotted for non-official business. The President, has fixed 2nd February for holding the first ballot for bills and resolutions.—A. P.

The Maharaj Kumar of Baria died at Sunnymore Bungalow Pedder Road at 2-30 p.m on Saturday. It appears that he was a victim to typhoid fever.

His remains will be taken to Baria to-day at 5 p.m. by a Special train from Bombay Central.

BOMBAY RESPONDS TO CRY OF AGONY

Public Meetings And Collection Processions For Bihar Day

"THREE ARTS CIRCLE".

The Three Arts Circle Novelty Cinema Grand Benefit Performance will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. in aid of the Viceroy's Fund for Sufferers of the Earthquake. The film will be "Shane Khuda" and several noted singers and dancers will help to make it very attractive.

The Proprietors of the Novelty Cinema and Atiya Begum very earnestly solicit the members of the 3 Arts Circle, and the public of Bombay to patronise one of the best shows ever held for the most deserving humane cause.

COTTON BROKERS' COLLECTIONS.

The Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association have collected Rs. 29,888 till the evening of the 26th towards the Bihar Orissa Relief Fund, from their members and a further sum of Rs. 7000 is expected. This Association have already sent Rs. 20,000 to Baboo Rajendraprasad and Rs. 10,000 to Marwari Relief Society of Calcutta.

AT DADAR

A public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 p.m. at Tilak Maidan Dadar for Earthquake Relief Fund. Prominent speakers will address the meeting. Sjt. K. F. Nariman will also be present.

BIHAR DAY AT MATUNGA.

Under the auspies of the Matunga Students Brotherhood and the Matunga Peoples Association a meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. in the compound of the Matunga Vayamshala when Mr. B. G. Horniman will speak on Bihar Day. Students in procession will collect to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. clothes for the victims in the Earthquake.

AT MANDVI

Earthquake day will be observed at Mandvi, under the "B" Ward Earthquake Relief Committee, by offering prayers at 8 a.m. to-day (Sunday) in the Azad Chowk Vadgadi. After the prayers a procession will go round to collect clothes and funds for the relief. All citizens are cordially invited to co-operate and attend.

BY P. K. SOCIAL UNION

Members of the above Union will collect funds for the Earthquake victims to-day (Sunday). The funds will be collected from the sympathisers from our community only.

The contributors are hereby informed that the members will hold authority letters signed by the Secretary of the Union, Mr. G. K. Chemburker and Mr. Laxmanrao Vinayak Parelkar and Mr. B. J. Mhatre.

Besides this all contributions received will be sent to Babu Rajendra Prasad through the "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.

AT KHAR

A meeting of the residents of Khar will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m at Laxminagar Society, to organise relief to the Earquake sufferers of Bihar, Diwan Bahadur G. S. Rao will preside. A committee will be appointed in the meeting, to organise collections. Contributions in cash or kind will be accepted.

AT KALYAN

A public meeting of the citizens of Kalyan will be held under the auspices of the Andhra Association and Library Kalyan in the Andhra Badminton, grounds near Datar's Blocks, Agra Road, Kalaya, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. to concert measures for the collection of funds for the recent Behar Earthquake Relief.

ARYA SAMAJ'S RELIEF WORK

To-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. a public meeteing will be held in Arya Samaj Hall, Girgaum Back Road. when the programme relating to Bihar Relief Day will be carried out.

KHADAYATA'S RELIEF FUND

A special meeting of the Khadayata Bania Community will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the residence of C. N. Masruwala, B.A., to sympathise with the victims of earthquake and to collect funds.

"I WAS A SPY" COMES AT ROXY

"I was a Spy" is a real life story and it is told in the ideal way—it is lived, not acted. The people concerned are living their lives, not acting upon the stage. Hence the human reality of the whole production.

The story is simple, but full of daring and heroism; full of humanity and of the war game at its worst pity for the wounded death for the enemy.

Martha, impelled by her humanity to act as nurse in a German hospital, also accepts the call of patriotism, spies upon the Germans and works to defeat their aims. It would not be proper to give out the story here and thus spoil the spectator's interest.

No description can convey the poignancy of the endless emotional scenes, the tenses of the accumulating drama and the tragedy of the trial.

It is officially announced that the Madras Air Taxi Service will operate a bi-weekly air service between Madras and Calcutta stopping at Gannavaram, Vizagapatam and Puri.

The first 'plane will leave Madras for Calcutta on the 10th of February and in the reverse direction leave Calcutta the following day.

Bharat Kala Mandal HELPS MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND

(By Our Dramatic Critic)

The newly-formed Bharat Kala Mandal presented on Friday evening a programme of varied entertainment in aid of the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund at the Opera House. The Mayor presided. The elaborate programme which originally consisted of over fifteen items was cut down as the time at the disposal of the players was naturally utilised for collecting, during the protracted interval, for the collection of funds. The auctioning of the medals, awarded to the girl-players and returned by them to the Mayor for raising the maximum amount, was brisk and encouraging. And, as one of the organisers said, they obtained more than what they would on the occasion.

The Bharat Kala Mandal, despite the pruning of its original programme, succeeded in winning responsive appreciation from the audience.

The "Panghat" Dance, the "Poojari" Dance and the "Garba" Dance were easily the favoured items. of the evening.

The "Panghat" indicated the features usual to "type" dancing. The "Poojari," a group dance would have gained by more definite movement. The "Garba" dance was rather long-drawn, but well-chorused and beautifully costumed by Sri. Mugdha Vhora. But the most favoured item was, of course, the "Ranna-Nritya." The movements were planned thoughtfully. There was vigour and feeling in them. Music, movement, and the simplicity of the costume were a positive gain to the dramatic appeal of the dance.

The "Goras" dance and song were naturally artistic, not artificial. Srimatis Kamala Shah and Savita Shah led the chorus dance with dignified restraint. Their voice was music, distinct and clear and expressive. It was not a distraction. It was the essential ingredient to the dance.

An Excellent Piece Of Art Workmanship

By far the most outstanding of the numerous New Year's Calendars that have reached us, we consider none so original and excellently got out as the Concrete Association of India's charming picture of concrete bridge in beautiful natural surroundings.

The Calendar while admirably functioning as such is also an excellent piece of art and the colour plate gives an unmistakable effect of a clever painting in oil.

The process artist, Mr. D. D. Neroy as wel as the Concrete Association of India deserve appreciation for this excellent workmanship. The photo offset process, shown in a reproduction by Mr. Ne Roy and printed by the Bolton Press is suggestive of great technical skill.

CORRECTION

The Associated Press writes:—

"We regret that owing to a mistake of our Junagadh correspondent, we issued an item concerning the Aga Khan from Rajkot stating that a general exodus was recommended by His Highness to his followers in Kathiawar.

We are are reliably informed that His Highness did not in fact viscit Rajkot.

MRS. NAIDU'S HUMOUR IN A FILM-STUDIO

Afraid To Be Mistaken As A Dancer

BY D. C. SHAH.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is that rare combination—a poetess and a humourist. Her wit and humour are unfailing under all circumstances, and express themselves with fresh originality on every occasion. A striking instance of this came within my experience in a film-studio in Bombay.

Mrs. Naidu was invited by Mr. Himansu Rai, the producer of "Karma," to a private show of his new Indian talkie-film, "Melody and Rhythm," produced at the Film City, Tardeo. After the show, a group-photo was being taken of some of the guests and the studio-staff, with Sunalini Devi, the star and dancer in the film, in the forefront. While the group was being formed, the cameraman requested Mrs. Naidu to move a little forward, saying "You are not seen."

"I don't want to be seen,' she replied with her characteristic humour, and added "I don't want to be mistaken as a dancer."

A GLOOMY JESTER.

On the point of humour, I am reminded of the story of a famous jester which was related to me by Sir Harry Lauder, the famous Scotch comedian, whom I met about eight years ago at the time of his visit to Bombay. The jester made millions laugh by his gaiety and jollity on the stage, but never had a laugh in his real life. He was the gloomiest and most unhappy man on earth.

I can say the same about many a comedian whom I have met in my journalistic career. I have found them just like ordinary people, weighed down by the cares and worries of the world—a striking contrast to what they appear on the stage.

HUMOURISTS.

This is equally applicable to humourists—the class of authors and literary scribes whose main object is to make people laugh by their writings. Their humour is nearly exhausted in their work, and they have hardly any left for their real life. This is, of course, a generalisation which admits of exceptions.

Well, Mrs. Naidu is neither a comedian nor a humourist of the class referred to. But like them, she has the gift of making people laugh, though she does not deliberately attempt it either in her speeches or literary works. And, unlike them, she has the enviable faculty of making herself happy and enjoying the brighter side of every situation.

What, then, is the secret of this sweet happy gift of Mrs. Naidu—this humour which is not laboured or studied like the comedian's and the humourist's, but free and spontaneous like the song of the bird ?

It is too much to suppose that Mrs. Naidu's life has been all sunshine, unclouded by the sorrows of the world. Her beautiful poems—which, alas, have now ceased to flow from her in the heat and dust of the political strife—reveal, at times, an undercurrent of deep and poignant feeling which can only spring from an experience of the bitter side of life.

SECRET OF HUMOUR.

No, it is not an exceptionally happy life that gives Mrs. Naidu the inexhaustible fund of radiating and infectious humour that is the envy of all. The secret lies in her kindly and genial nature that suffers with the suffering and rejoices in the happiness of others. As Carlyle says in one of his literary masterpieces (On Richter), "The essence of humour is sensibility: warm tender fellow-feeling with all forms of existence."

Large Crowds Present To See Eclipse Stakes

Pougatchev Wins Thrilling Race From Ethics

Carslake Rides Brainy Race On Kashmir Horse

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

The attendance at Mahaluxmi on Saturday was th elargest seen out this season, and the warm weather did not seem to affect the enthusiasm of those who made it a point to witness the contest for the Blue Riband of Indian racing Despite the smallness of the field. Seldom has a more thrilling race been seen, and the battle between Pougatchev and Ethics made the Eclipse Stakes of 1934 a memorable affair—one that will be discussed in years to come.

The starting which had been excellent through the afternoon was perfect in the big race. Mr. Gulliland getting the field away on level terms. Heremia made the pace for Ethics, but Carslake on Pougatchev was not anxious for a moment. The Kashmir horse met with some interference at the 6 furlongs post where he lost his place among the leaders. Centoi led the field into the straight, Ethics joining in the fray seemed to have the race in hand when Carslake used his whip to good purpose and Pougatchev with long raking strides wore down the Australian horse to win on the post by the shortest of heads. The Maharajah of Kashmir was loudly cheered as he proudly led in his French-bred colt. Brownie Carslake who rode a brainy race had a rousing reception, and touched his cap in acknowledgment of the congratulations showered on him.

Risque, Castleton and Lochmore were out-classed, but Centoi performed wonders.

HAMIYAH WINS GOLD CUP.

Another keen struggle was witnessed n the General Obaidullah Khan Memorial Gold Cup. Hamiyah well-handled by Dillon beat Al Hamil, who was given a lot to do by his pilot. Sarsam fulfilled his mission as pace-maker for his stablemate very efficiently, and this proved Al Hamil's undoing. Arab Queen who was third on merit, will win over a longer course before many days have passed.

TIPPED ONLY BY "SENEX."

Fascicle tipped by "Senex" alone in the "Chronicle" amongst an army of tipsters, won the Chief of Kagal Memorial Plate from start to finish. The son of Phalaris beat a stablemate in Kum Bak to pay Rs. 193 for win on the First tote and Rs. 204 on the second.

Corcy was lucky to win the Importers' Plate from Trelawne, who was baulked for a passage up the straight.

It was tantalising to see Funny Face pip Lucky Boy in the Tom Le Mesurier Plate (Div. I.) Mr Eve's horse had run five times previously without giving any indication of form. These reversals of form are getting intolerable, and are helping to make people disgusted with racing.

DOPATTA'S NARROW VICTORY.

I had mentioned previously that the aspersions cast on Safety Match, were unjust, and she proceeded to justify my remarks by running fourth in the Adelaide Plate with 8-12 after leading till the stands. Dopatta had to go all out to hold Camlle. It is fashionable in Western India to put the blame on the poor horse for every lapse, but these dumb creatures are more honest than they are given credit for.

Divisions IIA and IIB of the Tom Le Mesurier Plate were taken by Queen Singer and Danger, who deserved to win on previous form.

H. Jones who piloted Danger is the well-known Australian jockey.

RUSH FOR REFRESHMENTS.

A hot afternoon made backers very thirsty and there was a rush for light refreshments. Nobody had a grouse because all were served promptly and efficiciently by Messrs. Brandon's the race-course caterers. Most visitors joined in the praise of the service provided by this enterprising firm which continues to give satisfaction.

1st Race (1-45 p. m.)

THE TOM LE MESURIER PLATE (Division II-B)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750 and third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Details:—

Mr Sion F Nessim's QUEEN SINGER 7-10 Selby 1
Mr Gem's BURGESS 8-0 Burns 2
Mr Shantidas Askuran's WHITE FLOWER 8-12 Munroe 3
Mr Sayid Mahomed's SADUZAMAN 8-10 Harding 4
Did not run:—Young Avar 8-7

The race:—A good start, saw Thaboor go to the front for a while. Burgess and Zeebar then took up the running chased by White Flower and Redcar. White Flower and Burgess were fighting out the issue near the stands when Queen Singer came through the middle to win comfortably.

Won by:—2 lengths; 3/4 length 3/4 length.

Time:—1 minute 21 3/5 seconds

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 35. Places Rs. 17/8; Rs. 21; and Rs. 15/8

2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 48. Places Rs. 11; Rs. 11/8 and Rs. 3

Favourite:—White Flower.

Trainer:—Owner

2nd Race (2-15 p. m.)

THE TOM LE MESURIER PLATE (Division II-A)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750 and third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr A C Ardeshir's DANGER 8-4 H Jones 1
Mr Haji Rajub's MANSFIELD 7-11 Simmons 2
Mr S M S A Hoosein's GURJI BEG 8-2 C Hoyt 3
Mr Sion F Nessim's IRAQ GIFT 9-0 Selby 4
Did not run:—Lamington 8-9; Grey King 8-5.

The race:—Mansfield and Kolhapur Queen made the running pursued by Mansfield, Gurji Beg and Iraq Gift. Pallazaman and Nasib al Zaman were slowly away. Near the distance post Iraq Gift and Mansfield were fighting out the issue when Danger secured the rails and shot out to win by a head from Mansfield. Gurji Beg beat Iraq Gift for third place.

Won by:—Head; neck; 1/2 length.

Time:—1 minute 23 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 58/8. Places Rs. 65/8; Rs. 226/8 and Rs. 79.

2nd Tote paid—Win Rs. 22/8. Places Rs. 28; Rs. 114/8; and Rs. 32.

Favourite:—Nasib al Zaman

Trainer:—Syed Mustapha

3rd Race (2-45 p. m.)

THE FORT PLATE (Division II)—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250 and third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr Roman's DANDY BRUSH 7-8 Simmons 1
Mr C A Laing's SILVERTON 7-13 Evans 2
Major A W Malony's ZARANE 7-11 Raffaele 3
The Chief of Bajana's GREEK BURN 8-13 Dillon 4
All ran.

The race:—Silverton made the running from Arran Comrade and Zarane and at the six furlong post Silverton was still in front of Zarane, Dandy Brush and Arran Comrade. In the straight Silverton looked a winner when Dandy Brush challenged and beat Silverton on the post. Zarane ran into third place in front of Greek Burn.

Won by:—Short head; 1 1/2 lengths; 3/4 length.

Time: 1 minute 40 4/5 seconds

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 131/8. Places Rs. 28; Rs. 17/8 and Rs. 19/8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 75. Places Rs. 13/8; Rs. 9 and Rs. 10.

Favourite:—Superlative bracket

Trainer:—G. Essajee.

4th Race (3-15 p. m.)

THE FORT PLATE (Division I)—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250 and third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr F E Raymond's TINDER GEE 7-7 Dillon 1
Mr S B Todiwalla and Mrs J E Malone's BRIGHT NIGGER 8-4 Northmore 2
Mr A Higgins' CAPTAIN DESMOND. 8-0 Raffaele 3
Mr K[illegible]'s MOTI KOH 8-3 Harding 4
All ran.

The race:—D'Artagnan got away with a long lead but soon made way for Capt. Desmond and Moti Koh. They ran in this order near the turn where Capt. Desmond led the field into the straight chased by Moti Koh and Bright Nigger. Near the distance post Tinder Gee moved up and passed the leaders to win comfortly from Bright Nigger who had the better of Captain Desmonds.

Won by: 1 length; 1 length; 1 length..

Time:—

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 80/8. Places Rs. 21/8; Rs. 15 and Rs. 36

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 37. Places Rs. 10/8; Rs. 7/8 and Rs. 17/8.

Favourite:—Bright Nigger

Trainer:—Owner

5th Race (3-45 p. m.)

THE GENERAL OBAIDULLAH KHAN MEMORIAL GOLD CUP—Distance 1-1|4 miles.

A Gold Cup value Rs. 3,000, presented by the Nawabzadas of Bhopal and Rs. 12,000, from the fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 8,000; second Rs. 3,000 and third Rs. 1,000. For Arabs 4 years old and upwards. Arabs 6 years old, to carry 8st. 7lbs. Arabs 5 years old to carry 8st 5lbs. Arabs 4 years old to carry 8st. Penalties—Winner of a race value Rs. 3,000 or over 7lbs extra. Allowances—Arabs in Classes II and III 7lbs.

Mr A C Ardeshir's HAMIYAH 8-12 Dillon 1
Mr Sultan M Chinoy's AL HAMIL 9-0 Obaid 2
Mr Sion F Nessim's ARAB QUEEN 9-0 Selby 3
Mr A Lookmanji's DARIANOOR 9-0 Burn 4
Did not run:—Banco 7-7

The race:—Darianoor showed out for a while and then Sarsam took up the running chased by Arab Queen, Hazima, Bushboos, Vershan and Al Hamil. Nearing the turn Hamiyah moved up behind Sarsam and Al Hamil. In the straight Al Hamil took the lead but was soon passed by Hamiyah who was judiciously ridden by Dillon to win in a canter. Arab Queen with a late run deprived Darianoor of third place.

Won by:—3 lengths; 2 lengths; 1 length.

Time:—2 minutes 19 4/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 48. Places Rs. 14; Rs. 11/8 and Rs. 16.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 20/8. Places Rs. 7; Rs. 6 and Rs. 7/8

Favourite:—Al Hamil.

Trainer:—R: Higgins

6th Race (4-15 p. m.)

THE ADELAIDE PLATE—Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000 and third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr Shantidas Askuran's DOPATTA 8-7 Munro 1
Mr A Rozario's CAMILLE 8-4 Dillon 2
Mr N Begmahomed's ALMEIDA 8-9 Marrable 3
Mr Eve's SAFETY MATCH 8-12 Brace 4
Did not run:—Billy Button 7-4; Lady Brendan 8-4; Ballylinch 7-11; Lignan 7-10.

The race:—Thracian Prince broke his briddle and threw his jockey down. Safety Match cut the pace from Almeida, Camille, Ibrani with Dopatta in the bunch. Nearing the turn Dopatta moved up on the rails and led the field into the straight and warding off the challenge of Camille won by a neck.

Won by:—Neck, short head, 2 1/2 lengths.

Time:—1 minute 10 3/5 seconds

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 36. Places Rs. 19/8; Rs. 31 and Rs. 47

2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 24/8. Places Rs. 10/8; Rs. 14 and Rs. 33

Favourite:—Dopatta

Trainer:—R Higgins

7th Race (4-45 p. m.)

THE ECLIPSE STAKES OF INDIA—Distance 1-1|4 miles.

Of Rs. 75,000 of which Rs. 50,000 will go to the winner; Rs. 17,000 to the second and Rs. 8,000 to the third. For Horses 5 years old and 4 years old at the time of starting. English 5 years old horses to carry 9st. English 5 years old mares and geldings 8st 11lbs. English 4 years old colts 8st 10lbs. English 4 years old fillies and geldings 8st 7lbs. Australian 5 years old horses 9st. Australasian 5 years old mares and geldings 8st 11lbs. Australasian 4 years old colts 8st 12lbs. Australasian 4 years old fillies and geldings 8st 9lbs. Penalties—Winner in India of a race value Rs. 10,000 or of races of the aggregate value Rs. 15,000, 4lbs extra, or of a race value Rs. 20,000 or of races of the aggregate value Rs. 25,000 7lbs extra (not cumulative).

H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's POUGATCHEV 9-7 Carslake 1
Mr A C Ardeshir's ETHICS 9-7 H Jones 2
Mr Kelso's CENTOI 8-10 Harding 3
Messrs A C Ardeshir and P D Bolton's CASTLETON 8-7 Munro 4
All ran.

The race:—They were sent away to a perfect start. Heremia made the running pursued by Centoi, Risque and Castleton. Ethics and Pougatchev were in the bunch. At the half mile Ethics moved up and Centoi brought them round the turn when Ethics moved into the lead and looked a likely winner. Carslake on Pougatchev drove in with a tremendous rattle and beat Ethics on the post by a short head.

The Maharaja of Kashmir led the winner in and received a hearty ovation from the crowd.

Won by:—Short head, 1 1/2 lengths; 2 1/2 lengths

Time:—2 minutes 6 1/5 seconds

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 20. Places Rs. 12/8; Rs. 13/8 and Rs. 41

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 12. Places Rs. 6/8; Rs. 7 and Rs. 21

Favourite:—Pougatchev and Ethics

Trainer:—Robinson.

8th Race (5-15 p. m.)

THE CHIEF OF KAGAL MEMORIAL PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,500 and third Rs. 1,500. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Sir David Ezra's FASCICLE 7-7 Meekings 1
Mr Diamond's KUM BAK 9-7 Northmore 2
Mr P B Avasia's GARCON 7-5 Raffaele 3
Mr P B Avasia's LA FONTAINE 9-2 Burn 4
Did not run:—El Draque 7-7; Costaki Pasha 8-5

The race:—Fascicle immediately went to the front with Seaton Ross and Garcon following. At the turn Kum Bak drew in with Fascicle, Seaton Ross dropping out. Fascicle was never headed and beat Kum Bak by half length.

Won by:—1/2 length; 2 lengths 2 lengths

Time:—1 minute 25 seconds

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 193. Places Rs. 77; Rs. 37/8 and Rs. 81.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 204. Places Rs. 53/8; Rs. 16/8; and Rs. 46/8

Favourite:—Douceuse

Trainer:—Malone

9th Race (5-45 p. m.)

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE—Distance 1-1|2 miles.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000 and third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for all Horses.

Maharajah of Idar's CORCY 8-8 Obaid 1
Mrs. John Yorke's TRELAWNE 9-0 Dillon 2
Maharajah of Rajpipla's SHIPSHAPE, 9-4 Bowley 3
Mr. Eve's CARNELIAN 8-4 Brace 4
Not run.—Greek Burn and Signifer.

The Race:—Prince Khan headed the others when the field settled down. Then came Recall Bucentaur and Shipshape. Trelawne was in the rear. There was hardly any change in this order until the five furlong where both Trelawne and Corcy improved their position. Prince Khan and Recall retired at the turn leaving Shipshape and Bucentaur in front. Close home Corcy on the rails and Trelawne made their ends, the former getting a clean passage to just held Trelawne in a fine finish.

Won by head, neck, and 3 lengths.

Favourite.—Rajpipla bracket.

Time.—2min. 41-4|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 64 for win, and 19, Rs. 26 and Rs. 21 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 34-8 for win, and Rs. 10, Rs. 14 and Rs. 11 for places.

10th Race (6-15 p. m.)

THE TOM LE MESURIER PLATE (Division I)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000 and third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. Eve's FUNNY FACE 8-5 C. Hoyt 1
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk's LUCKY BOY 8-8 Northmore 2
Mr. King's BLACK KING 7-6 Simmons 3
Mr. Saleh Moosa's NAZAM 8-0 Marrable 4
Not run.—El Faras.
Favourite:—Quarry.

The Race:—Black King was in front early with Empire, Riyad II in chase Lucky Boy was always well up with Watchmaker going well on the outside. Lucky Boy went ahead from the distance but failed to hold the fast finishing Funny Face who won a good race by a short head.

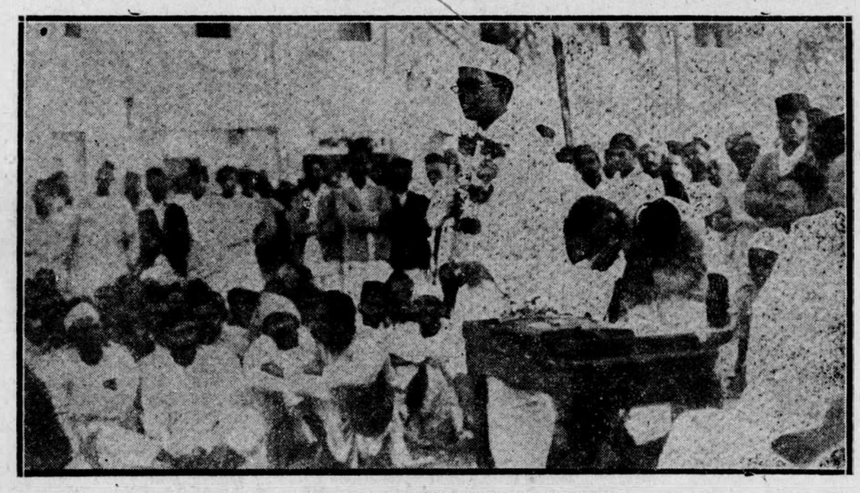
Won by short head, 2 lengths, 2-1|2 lengths.

Time.—1min. 20-2|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 170-8 for win, and Rs. 39-8, Rs. 21 and Rs. 45 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 71 for for win, and Rs. 36-8, Rs. 10 and Rs. 22-8 for places.

A VIEW OF THE HUGE GATHERING OF THE RAILWAMEEN.



A mammoth meeting of the workers of the G.I.P. Railway was held on Friday evening at Matunga. Mr. Harbar Nath Sastri, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress in seen addressing the meeting.

FIGHT OUT WAGE-CUT

Hariharnath Urges United Front Against Employers' Offensive

Organised under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of G I P Railway Workers' Union to meet Mr. Hariharnath Sastri, the President of the A I T U C and a few delegates of the All-India Textile Conference, a public meeting of the workers was held in the Maidan opposite G I P Matunga Railway station, on Friday eveing with Mr. Ruikar in the chair.

Messrs. Hariharnath Sastri, P. Y. Deshpande (delegate), Ruikar and Jhabvalla spoke on the occasion.

Mr. Ruikar in introducing Mr Sastri and Mr. Deshpande, to the audience, said that they were able and enthusiastic workers having the welfare of workers at heart. He then garlanded Mr. Sastri and Deshpande.

FIGHT WAGE CUT

The fight of the Textile workers against the organised drive of the Mill-owners was a sign, a hope, and a lesson for us to join together, he said, and appealed for the union of the Dock and Railway workers for the leadership of the working class movement.

Mr. Sastri said that he had on a former occasion presided over the G I P workers' union meeting at Jhansi and that he was proud of that connection. The speaker predicted that the G I P Railway Workers' strike declared on 4th February 1930 was sure to find a place in the history of India.

"Unity is our sheet anchor, co-operation is our catchword in these times of the capitalist drive against workers," concluded the speaker.

Mr. Jhabvalla attacked the Railwaymen's Federation and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and urged the workers to capture it. He advised the workers to make the grand effort to capture the National Congress.

Mr. Rulkar in his concluding speech said according to the resolution of the All-India Trade Union Congress, the observance of anniversary of the G I P Railway strike on February 4 was to be the demonstration of their strength and solidarity and urged all the Railway workers to participate in the observance of the day.

SALE OF RACE-HORSES

Costaki Pasha Purchased By Byramji For Rs. 4,000

The auction sale of race-horses at Mahaluxmi on Saturday morning, was a dull affair. Many well-bred animals changing hands at prices which were ridiculous compared with those charged for Arab horses.

COSTAKI PASHA who fetched Rs. 4,000, is now owned by Mr Byramjee Rustomjee (Jnr.)

ZECOS was sold for Rs. 2,000 to Mr. Mathradas.

ROOZ changed hands for Rs. 1,200.

ALL INDIA WEIGHT LIFTING COMPETITION

The Tenth Annual All-India Weight Lifting Competition organised by the Baghbazar Gymnasium will usually be held in coming February. Intending competitors are requested to send in their blocks or Photos to Mr. Harendra Nath Kabasi, B.Sc., Secretary Competition Standing Committee, 77, Raja Rajbullav Street, Baghbazar, Calcutta, by the end of January as a booklet containing amongst other blocks and life-sketches of competitors will be published very soon. There will be the following lifts:—

(1) Two hands Military Press with bar-bell. (2) Two hands clean and jerk with Bar-bell (3) One hand clean and jerk with bar-bell.

TYRRELL ROVER CUP.

The Cup offered by Mr. Tyrrell for the first class Journey test was won by S. A. Golatkar and C. E. Samel, two Rovers from the 105th Bombay", (Shraddhanand Rovers).

Twenty-two Rovers, divided into eleven teams, took part in the said contest, which was held on Sunday last at the Camp at Santa Cruz.

The "105th Bombay" Rover Crew is conducted and managed by the Girgaum Vyayam Shala (Scouting Department).

PLOT AGAINST ALLENBY'S LIFE ?

Secret Of Curtailing His Dutch East Indies Tour Revealed

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The revelation of the secret hitherto only known to the British Consul and high officials of the Dutch East Indies discloses the fact that Lord Allenby's recent sudden curtailment of his tour in the Dutch East Indies was occasioned by the discovery of a plot against his life.

Notification of the existence of the plot was given to the police authorities by the International Intelligence Department, Washington, some days after Lord Allenby's arrival at Java, following the tour to Malaya. Personal descriptions of three non-Dutch subjects involved in the plot were telegraphed and immediate measures taken to ensure Lord Allenby's safety. But the latter realising, he could be incessantly shadowed by an armed escort changed his plans, made a fictitious booking to fly to Belawan, and returned to Sumatra whence he left for England January 13.

Lord and Lady Allenby left England in December last when the former stated his visit was unofficial and he was going purely for fun.—Reuter.

REARRESTED UNDER C. L. A. ACT

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

Jatin Dhar, Bidhubhusanda, Sourindra Sen, Satyen Sen and Haripada Roy, arrested in connection with the Grindlay's Bank Fraud Case were discharged today by the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The first three, however, were rearrested under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.—United Press.

PATHE
11 A.M., 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
CHARLES LAUGHTON
IN A JUNGLE MELODRAMA
"WHITE WOMAN"
WITH
CAROLE LOMBARD
and a big supporting cast

ASSIGMENT OF FELLOWS TO FACULTY OF TECHNOLOGY

Mr. K. T. Shah's Motion For Reference Back & Delaying Matter For 6 Months Rejected By Senate

HEATED DEBATE OVER GRADUATES' REGISTRATION FEES

Heated discussion raged over some of the resolutions considered at the annual Senate meeting of the Bombay University, held on Saturday afternoon, at the Convocation Hall, with Mr. V. N. Chandravarkar, the Vice-Chancellor of the University in the chair.

The heat imported into the debate, especially on the New Ordinance of the Syndicate relating to the registration of graduates at what Mr. K. T. Shah denounced as "a deterrent fee" or rather "a penalty charged for economic inability," was so great that at a later stage of the debate a lively breeze was precipated between the Vice-Chancellor and Mr. Shah. Mr. K. T. Shah was on his feet for a long time, on different occasions and made outspoken speeches that often decidedly swayed the votes to his support.

The resolutions were fought inch by inch, there being a deluge of speeches on both sides, every amendment and resolution being contested by demand for poll.

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

At the outset, the Vice-Chancellor moved a resolution of condolence at the deaths of three distinguished members of the Senate namely, Mr. M. H. Kantawalla, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji and Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, whose services to, and eminence in the University Senate, were recognized by one and all of them.

The next resolution moved from the chair itself was a resolution of sympathy towards the victims of the recent earthquake in Bihar and Orissa which was forwarded to the Relief Committee through the Chancellor of the Patna University.

DON'T CLOSE DECCAN COLLEGE.

At the outset, the order in the agenda was changed and the first two resolutions debated upon related to the closing of the Deccan College, Poona, and the following resolutions were passed after much debate, the amendments not being pressed.

"The University Senate records its sense of regret at the decision of the Government to close down the Deccan College; and feels that the Government, before taking the final decision to close down the University's affiliated institution, in fairness, at least ought to have consulted the University."

"The University Senate requests the Government to reconsider their decision regarding the closing down of the Deccan College from 1934 and to postpone the execution of that decree for a period of at least five years more, which would also be in consonance with the recommendations of the Reorganization Committee (Thomas Committee)."

Dr. Nayak, in opposing the resolution, considered the question as already closed, and the present resolution was like beating "a dead horse", while the question of Government closing an institution started by itself needed no reference to the University Senate.

Mr. K T. Shah in vigorously opposing, Mr. Nair's proposal said that the latter might have many "venerable things in his house" with which they were not concerned at all, but insisted that if Mr. Naik wanted to dispose of the "dead horse" and its carcass too, that it be voted down.

UNIVERSITY NOT CONSULTED.

Mr. M. R. Paranjpe, in supporting Mr. Shah, wanted the Government at least to consult the University before closing down, an institution to which some of the most venirable members of the Senate itself owed their greatness.

FACULTY OF TECHNOLOGY.

Mr. V. G. Dalvi moved the next resolution on the assignment of Fellows to the Faculty of Technology, a motion that was keenly debated upon, the opposers countering the motion by bringing forward another motion "rfeerring back "the matter once again to the Syndicate for re-consideration.

Mr. Naik was the chief speaker for the original first resolution.

Mr. K. T. Shah, in a vehement speech, opposed Dr. Naik by referring to "the display of the work done by Dr. Naik in Germany" as "coming events casting their shadows before". Mr. Shah said that all important work would be done by the Professor of Technology, who was to guide others, and was, further, emphatic that the Department of Technology should not be the "closed preserve for scientists' only. "I find no name associated here, for example the name of Professor Khanetkar, which in such a list ought never to have been omitted," continued the speaker, and the "reference back" should seriously be considered by the Senate.

DELAY IT FOR SIX MONTHS.

The second reason for suggesting the reference for re-consideration was that "no harm could be done if this simple matter is delayed for six months."

Mr. V. G. Gokhale, in supporting Mr. Shah's motion, wanted physiologists and zoologists to assist the Professor of Technology and stressed the importance of the economic side to Agricultural Technology. He, therefore, wanted the motion to be referred back.

Professor Paranjpe also supported Mr. Shah, the more so, as he said he regretted the non-representation of Physics on the proposed Faculty.

The motion for referring back was put to vote, and a poll being demanded, the motion was negatived by 59 votes as against 42.

The original motion was put to vote and carried.

NAMES OF FELLOWS FOR TECHNOLOGY.

The following Fellows were, therefore, according to the original resolution assigned to the Faculty of Technology:—

1. Dr. N. A. F. Moss,
2. Principal C. Graham Smith,
3. Dr. W. Burns,
4. C. M. Lane, Esq.,
5. Professor G. B. Kolhatkar,
6. Dr. K. G. Naik,
7. Rao Bahadur P. C. Patil,
8. Principal G. N. Gokhale,
9. Sakharam S. Naik, Esq.,
10. Pestonji B. Doctor, Esq.,
11. Professor D. D. Kanga,
12. Dr. G. W. Burley,
13. P. B. Advani, Esq.,
14. Principal V. G. Gokhale,
15. G. A. Kamtekar, Esq.,
16. Dr. T. S. Wheeler,
17. N. V. Modak, Esq.

At this stage the Senate adjourned for lunch.

It met again at 4 p.m. to confer the Degree of Diplomas on graduates present and "in absentia"

The following Degrees were conferred as follows:—

	Candidates.
B. A.	176
B. Com.	19
B. T.	3
M. A	11
B. Sc.	39
B. Ag.	12
B. E.	21
M. Sc.	10
L. L. B.	204
M. B. B. S.	34
M. D.	1
Total ...	530

REGISTRATION FEE.

The other resolutions that provoked still keener debate were the ordinance imposing a registration fee of Rs. 15 on graduates, the report of the Syndicate on the letter from the Secretary to Governments affecting statutes relating to Senate meeting proceeds, and about the audited accounts of the University for the year 1932-33.

Mr. K. T. Shah was the chief opposing speaker on the motions, on which occasions vehement speeches were delivered by him.

(Fuller details of the resolutions and the discussions will follow in our next issue).

HAGENBECK CIRCUS OPENS

First Successful Show Before Large Audience

QUAKE RELIEF TO BENEFIT IMMENSELY?

Extraordinary feats of horsemansip, amazing scenes of aerial performances, acrobatic stunts, remarkable exhibitions by well-trained elephants, ponies, sea-lions and tigers, were given to a packed house at the opening night of Carl Hagenbeck Circus, on Saturday. The house was packed to its utmost capacity with a very appreciative audience who were all the time kept in good humour by a very clever and amusing troupe of clowns.

Carl Hagenbeck Circus, which is the largest of its kind to visit the East, is known the world over for their daring and skill in training wild animals, and are renowned for their excellence of feats. The Bombay public who had the good fortune to obtain their seats for the show on Saturday saw the fascinating performances of the sea-lions, with their balancing and juggling acts, for the first time. The sea lions received a great ovation for their feats and they were not slow themselves to show their appreciation by clapping their slippers.

The handsome liberty horses of the circus, who without exception were well-nourished and cared for, gave an excellent performance which roused the admiration of the audience. The bare-back performers who are of the Casi family, kept the audience in roars of laughter by their pranks while their riding abilities were extraordinary.

The Carley Springboard troupe, in their marvellous springboard jumping contests, gave a fascinathen and presence of mind from ting exhibition of energy, strength and presence of mind from start to finish.

One of te most daring performances of the evening was accomplished by Mr. Porny, who, with his powerful shoulders, carried into mid-air a lady suspended on a hook stuck in between the muscles of the shoulder blades.

Mr. Lorenz Hagenbeck, who is travelling with the troupe on his arrival in Bombay, had offered a third of the opening night's collection for the benefit of the Bombay Hospital Fund, and judging from the crowded house, the Fund will be greatly benefited.

The whole performance was very remarkable. The Circus is really worth a visit.

MORE POWER FOR PILSUDSKI

Poland Secures Constitution By Novel Procedure

WARSAW, Jan. 26.

Poland secured the new constitution by a novel parliamentary procedure. The Government long sought to strengthen the power of the President and reorganise the Senate, but the necessary two-thirds majority was not forthcoming until tonight, when a number of the Opposition members walked out of the Chamber as a protest against some point in the procedure.

The Astute Minister perceived in this a golden opportunity to produced his bill which had rushed through three readings amid frenzied enthusiasm, the Government supporters cheering Marchal Pilsudski, singing the national anthem.—Reuter.

ALL-INDIA MEDICAL LICENTIATES' ASSOCIATION.

In response to the appeal made by the General Secretary of the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association with regard to the relief work at the earthquake affected areas, an extraordinary meeting of medical licentiates of Bombay and suburbs will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Branch to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the National Medical College Hall, Lamington Road.

WHERE HOUSES BECAME GRAVES

(Continued from page 16.)

mediately to organise rescue work. Instead of this, the telegraph worked in the most leisurely way and no steps were were taken to add to the staffs. Telegrams were usually accepted but not sent for days.

It was only three or fours days after the event that the Government seem to have woken up from their torpor and realised the gravity of the disaster. After the Behar Governor's flying tour of the affected areas, relief work was pushed on by official agencies.

When I reached Muzaffarpur I went straight to one of the camps of the refugees in the court compound. Immediately I was surrounded by many of these unhappy people who uompliained that they were being forced by the police to take down their huts and encamp elsewhere as the compound was needed for the military. Many huts had already been brought down. This struck me as a curious way of offering relief to turn out these people unceremoniously and without helping them or making other arrangements. A reference was made to some of the District authorities present, whereupon the order was apparently varied and most of the people who had encamped there were allowed to remain.

PAUCITY OF MEDICAL AID.

I next visited the hospital near by. It was carrying on its work in the open. There were I was told eighty to ninetly indoor patients and 50 to 60 outdoor patients. These figures apply to the earthquake patients only. It seemed to me that these figures were very low considering the magnitude of the disaster. And I found subsequently large numbers of injured people in the various shelters round about the city who were not receiving any or sufficient medical attention. The hospital staff was working at high pressure and it was apparent that they were in need of further help. In spite of this, however, I was informed that qualified doctors from outside were not officially welcomed in Muzaffarpur, nor were the local doctors encouraged in any way.

Both in regard to medical and other relief, I gathered the impression that the officials in charge disliked the idea of any activity that was not completely under them. A Marwari Relief Committee that was doing good work complained of the difficulties they had to face from official red tape and discouragement.

This attitude, typical as it is of officialdom in India, was nonethe less completely out of place in the face of a great disaster calling for every effort, official and private. It had been made perfectly clear on behalf of non-official agencies that they were there to co-operate with official agencies, as far as possible, in the relief work. But it was also stated that they could not place themselves under the control and direction of the official agencies as this would make them as expensive, slow-moving and unresponsive to public needs as official agencies usually are. Non-official effort should be far more efficient, speedy and should make the most of every rupee spent.

SCARE-MONGERS AT WORK

The present needs of the survivors of Muzaffarpur are food, clothing, blankets, good shelters against rain, and medical relief. At least one more hospital should be started in a big shed, and arrangements made for medical attendnce in the various camps. Splints and first aid materials are badly needed. Cases of delivery are taking place in these camps with no doctors in attendance. A thorough cleaning up of the areas surrounding the camps is urgently needed to prevent an epidemic. The lack of water is causing great distress as the old water supply has failed and the wells have become choked up with sand. Government is taking steps to open a number of tube wells.

Something is now being done, both by official and non-official agencies, to relieve the survivors of Muzaffarpur. But the villages round abut are sadly neglectes, They suffer also from a lack of water and their fields are partly covered by the sand that came up when water gushed out from the fissures in the ground.

The disaster is terrible enough but wild rumour makes it even worse. All manner of extraordinary stories are about. The "Pioneer" gave currency to an amazing tale of the Ganges drying up and playing various other tricks in Patna. No one in Patna, that I came across had heard of this extraordinary occurrence.

CASUALTY LIST.

Figures for casualties vary from a few thousands to tens of thousands. Official figures, as usual, err greatly on the one side, rumour errs on the other. Perhaps truth lies between the two. It is obvious, however, that a very large number of people died as a result of this terrible visitation. And most of their bodies lie still buried under the ruins of the houses they once inhabited.

NO RETURN TO METALLIC BASIS

World Situation Unripe For It, Says Mr. McKenna

RUGBY, Jan. 26.

An opposition to an early return to metallic basis for British currency was expressed by Mr. Reginald McKenna, Chairman of the Midland Bank, at the annual meeting of the shareholders.

He said that the success of the policy of cheap and abundant money in maintaining a general average of prices at a level which rendered production profitable, was beyond question.

The world trade might still be disorganised by the exchanges of chaotic international dealings, accompanied by the prohibitive tariffs, quotas and other restrictions; yet notwithstanding these obstacles the trade of Britain had for many months been making steady and gratifying progress.

The international situation seemed unripe for the restoration of a universal monetary basis and the gain from universality was the only consideration which should be allowed to attempt the country to go back to the metallic standard.

He urged that until the world had learned how to secure its exchange stability without jeopardy to the stability of the purchasing power of British the inflexible task should be to demonstrate that a wise management of the monetary unit with no fixed attachment to gold was both practical and in its results highly beneficial.—B.O.W.

CALCUTTA PAPER TO DEPOSIT SECURITY

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate has issued an order demanding a security of Rs. 500 from Nirode Chaudhury, who had applied for a dnclaration as the printer and publisher of a paper called "Free India," which was proposed to be started here undnr the management of the "Free Press of India."

The security is to be deposited by January 31.—United Press.

"MISLEADING REPORTS"

Khairpur Secretary Issues Contradiction

The Private Secretary of Khairpur Mirs wires under date January 26:—

Mischievous false and misleading information has recently been published in the press regarding her Highness Begamsaheba and heirapparent. Her Highness stayed in Delhi for medical treatment and has already returned to Khairpur the heir-apparent is also in Khairpur with his wife and there is no danger to their safety. There is no truth whatsoever in the statements published that sensational revelations are expected. Cordial relations exist between His Highness, Her Highness and the heir-apparent.

SARDAR SARDUL SINGH RELEASED

LAHORE, Jan. 27.

Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar was released to-day from the Lahore Central Jail.

It will be recalled that Sardar Sardul Singh along with three Congress volunteers was arrested on August 21 at Anarkali while picketing foreign cloth shops. He was tried before the Additional District Magistrate on the afternoon of August 22nd under section 7 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine or, in default one month's further imprisonment.—A. P.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m, Indian Standard Time) and temperature 76.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30 16 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.97 inches.

For correection of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation og the instrument above mean sea level.

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR STATES PROTECTION BILL

Mr. Trivedi's Appeal To M.L.A's. To It Out

NEW DELHI, January 26.

A note suggesting to the members of the Assembly to throw out the Indian States Protection Bill as the Assembly of 1922 did in respect of the Indian Princes Protection Bill has been circulated by Mr. M. S. Trivedi, General Secretary of the Indian States Peoples Conference.

Mr. Trivedi affirms that nothing has happened with reference to the States since 1922 to justify the introduction of such a drastic measure. There has not been a single case of criminal conspiracy in British India to overawe by a show of force the administration of any State in India.

WIDE POWERS.

Referring to section 4 he criticises the wide powers conferred on magistrates and local Governments to demand and forfeit security, and expresses the fear that the effect of such a provision would be to check all criticism against mal-administration and misrule in the Indian States. where the subjects now suffer patiently manifold evils arising from personal rule with no security of person and property and no freedom of speech and liberty of press or association.

The British Indian press, he adds, now provides the only means of ventilating their grievances and so if that is checked, the result is sure to be disastrous and discontent in the States would be driven underground.

JATHAS AGAINST STATE.

Regarding clause 5 of the Bill relating to jathas against States Mr. Trivedi sees no justification for such a law throughout India merely on the basis of some movements against only two States in Northern India and he suggests an amendment to section 141 of the Penal Code instead of special legislation.

Mr. Trivedi takes great exception also to clause 6 which empowers magistrates to prevent convening of meetings to discuss the affairs of the Indian States on to publish pamphlets and points out that no appeal has been provided.

The note contains general survey of the condition of the subjects of States in relation to their rulers with the exception of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin.—A.P.

ADVERTISEMENT

INSIDE H.O.H. FETE

A Unique Opportunity

YOU MAY HAVE:—

HOARDING SPACE, SKY LIGHTS,
PANELS, FLAGS,
LAMP POSTS, FLASH LIGHTS,
POSTERS, NEON SIGNS, etc.

LACS of People Watch them Daily

SECURE GOOD POSITIONS EARLY

Apply immediately to:—

M. I. SHROFF, (Slide Agent,) 77, Medows Street, Fort. DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO., Hamam Street, Fort.

H. VENKATRAM, B.H. H.O.H. Fete Office. Phone: 23640, AROON & CO., (Publicity Agent,) Stock Exchange Building.

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO MISS

THIS TREMENDOUSLY EXCITING STORY OF A WOMAN SPY'S DARING.

Its Drama as well as its human emotion are true in substance and in fact

MADELEINE CARROLL
CONRAD VEIDT · HERBERT MARSHALL
IN
I WAS A SPY
GERALD du MAURIER · EDMUND GWENN
Brilliant Cast in Impressive Story of a Woman Spy
A GAUMONT BRITISH PICTURE
Directed by VICTOR SAVILLE

AT

ROXY

TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW: 4; 6-30 & 10 P. M.

Romance of Hollywood Beauty

who had looks, ambition and a way with Men!!

Picturesque life in the Film-Colony laid bare!

HOLLYWOOD SPEAKS

TO-DAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

WELLINGTON Talkies

DHOBI TALAO—'Phone 22666.

Centres For Collection Of Relief

We are requested to announce that the following centres have been opened for the collection of funds, etc., in connection with the observance, to-day of Earthquake Relief Day:

Central Office: Joshi Building, 1st Floor, Kalbadevi Road, Opp. Bhangwadi Theatre.

Sjts. K F Nariman, G N Desai and J J Choksey.

"A" Ward: Share Bazaar.

Sjt. Gulabdas Broker, C/o Messrs. Manmohandas Namidas & Co.

Bori Bunder:

Sjt. Nanak Motwani, C/o The Chicago Telephone and Radio Company.

"B" Ward: Kirak Bazaar.

Dr. Jetalal V Vora.

Dabda Gulli:

Sjt. Narsingdas Gandhi, C/o Pratap & Co.

Barbhai Mohulla:

Messrs. M Gordhandas & Co.

"C" Ward: Princess Street.

The Goldfield Leather Works.

Abdul Rehman Street.

The Goldfield Leather Works (Branch Office).

Javeri Bazaar:

Sjt. Purshottam Vrijlal, Govind Ashram Sweetmart.

C. P. Tank:

Messrs. Mehta & Co.

"D" Ward: Opera House Tram Terminus.

Sjt. Ramdas Pratap, C/o Parakh Stores.

Sandhurst Road.

The Goldfield Leather Works (Branch Office).

Kandawadi:

Sjt. Manilal Mody, C/o The Guzerati Type Foundry.

Alexandra Road, Gamdevi.

Sjt. R S Padbidri, Saraswat Colony.

Round Temple.

Dr. Gajanan Mahimtura.

Babulnath Cross Lane.

The Babulnath Swadeshi Stores.

"E" Ward: Kamatipura 6th Lane.

Sjt. S K Pupala, C/o Chinu Krishnaji & Co.

Hains Road, Byculla.

Sjt. Achrekar, C/o Shudd Swadeshi Vastra & Khadi Bhandar.

"F" Ward: Poibovdi.

Sjt. Jeenabhai P Joshi, C/o F Ward Khadi Bhandar, Mankeshwar Mandir Building.

Lalbagh.

The Ramji Manohar Stores.

"G" Ward: Dadar.

Sjt. I S Patel, Kanthi Building.

Tilak Bridge: B B & C I Railway, Dadar.

Shantabhai Vengesker, Kothe Building.

Sun Mill Road.

Khimji Madhan Bhojpuriya, Tulsi Pipe Lane.

The following persons will be in charge of the different ward centres and any information in connection with the relief work may be obtained from them.

Central Office: Sjts. K F Nariman, G N Desai, and J J Choksey.

"A" Ward: Sjt. Gulabdas Broker.

"B" Ward: Dr. Jetalal V Vora.

"C" Ward: Sjt. Chandulal Sumalal Shah.

"D" Ward: Sjt Ramdas Pratap and Sjt. G V Kapadia.

"E" Ward: Sjt. S K Pupala.

"F" Ward: Sjt. Jeenabhai P Joshi.

"G" Ward: Sjt. I S Patel.

A further centre has been opened in Fort (A-Ward) at Sadama Niwas, Borabazar, Street, C/o Bombay Rashtriya Seva Sangh Office. Mr. Ambaram Talakchand will be the officer in charge of the said centre.

Another centre has been opened at Thakoredwar (C-Ward). New Thakoredwar Cloth Stores, Tram Junction, Opp. Kalaram Temple. Mr. Surajram M Bhatt will be in charge.

"F" Ward: R M Bhatt High School, near Kamgar Maidan. The Principal Mr Donde will be in charge.

There will be a public meeting to express sympathy with sufferers and appeal for funds, at 6 p.m. on Sunday, 28th instant, at Chaupaty Sands and another at Dhuru Hall, Dadar at 8-30 p.m the above:—

The famous Sikandar Masjid of Patna crumbling down due to the shocks

A ruined man and three children in the much damaged main road of Monghyr.

REICHSBANK ADAMANT

Attitude On Debt Question Threatens Collapse Of Negotiations

BERLIN, Jan. 26.

The Reichsbank's insistence on Germany's inability to transfer more than 30 per cent. interest on debts is threatening a collapse of the negotiations with the British, American, and Swiss creditors

The Foreign Office favour a higher figure in order to avoid an international friction, but the Reichsbank headed by Dr. Schacht is hitherto adamant.—Reuter.

"KHALASI" DIES MYSTERIOUSLY

Mystery surrounds the death of a "khalasi," named Mahomed Bawasab, employed on board the Port Trust Dredger "Chelura."

The man was found in an unconscious condition in his quarters on board the dredger at Victoria Docks on Thursday and he died in the J.J. Hospital on Saturday night.

The Yellow Gate Police are investigating the matter, and the dead body has been removed to the morgue.

RESTAURANT PROPRIETOR'S OFFER

Will Give Half Of Two Day's Proceeds To Fund

Proprietor of the Mina Restaurant announces that he will give half the proceeds of the takings in his restaurant on Jan. 30th and 31st to the "Bombay Sentinel," "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" Bihar Earth quake Fund.

This is an example which other restaurant proprietors might follow.

CAWNPORE TO RAISE FUNDS

CAWNPORE, Jan. 27.

A meeting of the representative citizens of Cawnpur was held on January 26 in the Christ Church College Hall, to express sympathy with the sufferers from the recent earthquake in Bihar and elsewhere, and to form a local committee to raise funds and to render help to the sufferers in various ways.

The Congress workers of Cawnpur headed by Dr. Murari Lal went round the city this afternoon and collected donations for the earthquake sufferers of Bihar. Another 'toli' organised door-to-door collections.—United Press.

RAILWAY CONCESSION

Half Tariff Rates For All Relief Consignments To Affected Areas

BOMBAY, Jan. 26.

The Chief Traffic Manager of the G.I.P. Railway has sent the following statement:—

"With effect from Saturday, Jan. 27, 1934, the G.I.P. Railway will accept for despatch by rail from Victoria Terminus to the stations in or near the area affected by the recent earthquake, parcels and goods at half the existing tariff rates.

As a special measure of relief for three days with effect from 27th January 1934, the G.I.P. Railway will accept piecegoods for despatch by mail train from Victoria Terminus to stations within the stricken area at the existing Tariff goods rates.

"Arrangements have been made for the attachment of three bogie parcel vans to the Calcutta Mail leaving Victoria Terminus at 23-15 hours on the 27th inst. for the carriage of commodities sent for the relief of the people in the stricken area. Applications should be made at the Victoria Terminus Station by those, who wish to take advantage of this special facility.

MUST BE CERTIFIED.

"No commodities that are sent to the affected areas for sale will be accepted at these concession rates. Every consignment whether for despatch as parcels from Victoria Terminus or as goods from Wadi Bunder must be accompanied by a certificate, signed by the Secretary or an officer bearer of the following associations:—

Bombay Piecegoods Native Merchants' Association.

Bombay Indian Merchants' Chamber.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay Millowners' Association.

Passenger Traffic Relief Association.

St. John Ambulance Association or by one of the Joint Secretaries of the Mayor's Relief Fund Committee.

"This list of Associations and Committees will be enlarged on application to the Agent of the G.I.P. Railway."—A. P.

METAL ASSOCIATION SUBSCRIBES RS. 2,000.

In the general meeting of the Metal Exchange Association, held on the 25th inst. an appeal was made for funds for sending the means of bare necessities to Babu Rajendra Prashad for the cause of the earthquake-rendered helpless in Bihar and instantaneously a sum of Rs. 2,080 was subscribed.

MALAVIYA'S APPEAL BEARS FRUIT

BENARES. Jan. 26.

Response to Pandit Malaviya's appeal for the Earthquake Relief Fund of the All-India Seva Samiti has been encouraging. Rs. 10,650 have been received so far. The Pandit is paying full attention to organising relief for sufferers in Bihar.—A.P.

CAWNPORE'S RESPONSE

CAWNPORE, Jan. 26.

Cawnpore has collected Rs. 35,000 for the Viceroy's Relief Fund.

A committee was formed of 40 persons to collect subscriptions and to disburse the same through the Central Relief Committee formed by Babu Rajendra Prasad, unless the donors specify otherwise.

The Cawnpore school and college girls staged "Ajatshatru" and gave the entire proceeds to the relief of the sufferers. Ladies in Cawnpore collected Rs. 2,000 for the Viceroy's Relief Fund.—A.P.

M. L. A.'s DONATE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26.

Subscriptions to the Viceroy's Earthquake Fund amounting to over Rs. 9,000 were promised at a special meeting of the Assembly members convened by Sir Shanmukham Chetty, President.—A.P.

RELIEF FOR MUSLIM SUFFERERS

LONDON, Jan. 27.

British Red Crescent Society contributed £150 to Viceroy's Fund for relief to Muslim sufferers.—Reuter.

BELGAUM LEADERS' RELIEF MOVE

(From a Correspondent).

BELGAUM, Jan. 26.

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande wired to Rajendra Prasad: "Expert Surgeons, Doctor Kokatnur and Doctor Hudli offer services, sending both if necessary, wire. Collection of funds for Bihar Relief begun in Town."

Students & Relief Fund

Mr. K. F. Nariman has issued the following appeal to students:

Students desiring to join as volunteers for collection of funds for the Earthquake Relief are requested to meet at the Students' Brotherhood, Sandhurst Bridge, at 8 a.m. to-day.

SURAT STARTS RELIEF FUND

SURAT, Jan. 27.

The President of the Surat Municipality started to-day the Earthquake Relief Fund in response to the telegram received from Babu Rajendra Prashad from Patna.—United Press.

RS. 1,000 FROM BANGALORE

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE, Jan. 27.

The City Municipal Council of Bangalore, at its special meeting held this evening passed a resolution recording its deep sense of sorrow at the appalling loss of life and damage to property caused by the earthquake in Northern India and conveying its sincere sympathy with sufferers. The Council sanctioned Rs. 1,000 towards the relief of the sufferers.

RAJEN BABU WEL. COMES ANEY

PATNA, Jan. 26.

Babu Rajendra Prasad replying to a telegram from Mr. Aney, who was released from the Nagpur Jail yesterday has telegraphed the following message:

"Welcome. Disaster indescribable. Countrywide sympathy, help heartening. Thanks."—A. P.

Ajmer's Response To Viceroy's Appeal

AJMER, Jan. 26.

In response to the Viceroy's appeal, a public meeting was held in the Town Hall under the presidency of the Commissioner, who in his speech read the King's Message and the Viceroy's appeal and invited contributions from the public sufferers in the recent earthquake disaster.

About Rs 3 000 were collected on the spot, the municipality having contributed Rs. 1,000. An influential sub-committee was formed to popularise and collect more funds. —A. P.

PANIC IN MUTTRA

MUTTRA, Jan. 27.

A great alarm has been caused here owing to the rumour that an earthquake shock of severe intensity will occur here to-day.—United Press.

MAYOR'S 'QUAKE RELIEF FUND

Executive Committee Appointed To Facilitate Measures

The Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund Committee met on Friday in the Corporation Hall at 4 p.m. when the Mayor, Dr. M.C. Javle spoke suggesting that, as the committee was unwieldy, a small Executive Committee might be appointed to expedite measures for facilitating relief to the earthquake sufferers. He was glad that Bombay has stood to its reputation and believed that two lakhs of rupees have already been collected.

The telegram that was just received from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy was also read. It runs as follows:—

VICEROY'S APPRECIATION.

"Received your telegram yesterday. I am desired to state that H.E. the Viceroy much appreciated your work to help the Earth quake Relief Fund and will gladly receive any amount you may raise. As regards the offer of service from Bombay medical practitioners, I have reported this offer to the Governor of Bihar and Orissa, who will reply to you."

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

That an Executive Committee consisting of the following 34 members be appointed to take the necessary steps for the collection of funds and for remitting the same to the proper authorities:—

Dr. M.C. Javle (Chairman); Mr. Meyer Nissim, Mr. Rahimtoola M. Chinoy. Mr. Iswardas Lakshmidas, Mr. Behram N. Karanjia, Rev. John Mackenzi, Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, Mr. K.F. Nariman, Mrs. Jayasri Raiji, Mr. R.P. Masani, Sir Jamshedji Jijeebhoy, Mr. Mathuradas Vasanji, Mr. J.J. Ridland, Mr. S.N. Chinoy, Mr. S. C. Cambota, Sir J.B. Boman Behram Mr. H.P. Mody, Mrs. R. S. Captain, Mr. Lele, Mr. Velji Lakshmiji, Mrs. Sofia Tyabji, Mr. H.A. Lalji, Dr. Deshmukh, Dr. Alban D'Souza, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. R.R. Buckley, Dr. Solanki, Rao Bahadur Bole, Mr. Vithaldas Govindji, Sir Suleman Kasim Mitha, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mr. M.J. Rowji, Mrs. Naidu and Professor Row.

MEMON MERCHANTS' FUND

The Secretary of the Memon Merchants' Association writes:—I am desired to inform you that this Association has collected Bihar and Orissa Relief Funds to about Rs. 1,100, at a special general meeting of the members held on 26th inst. and a special committee is formed for further collections. Those who desire to send in their subscriptions may do so at the office of this Organisation and obtain the receipt thereof.

BOMBAY DOCTORS TO RESCUE

In response to the appeal of the General Secretary of the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association, applications from medical men are being received.

It is necessary to organise a medical relief corps at once.

The Branch Secretaries of the above association are requested to enroll medical men, volunteers nurses and compounders, and send the list of such names to the Head Office. They must be asked to be in readiness to start for going to the affected areas, when called for.

The Branch Secretaries must also organise collections of funds and remit such collections to the General Secretary.

Instructions will be issued through Press only from time to time.

JUMA PRAYERS FOR BIHAR SUFFERERS

Mufti Kifayatullah's Appeal To Collect Funds On Feb 2

(From A Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 26.

Mufti Kifayatullah, President Jamiat-ul-ulama Hind has issued the following appeal to the press.

The earthquake of January 15 was a great calamity for Northern Bihar and a warning for all the inhabitants of India. It is the duty of the Faithful to pray Almighty God with feelings of supplication and submission for the safety and well being of Bihar sufferers on February 2 after Juma prayers and to beg for mercy and forgiveness of their sins. On the same prayer day best efforts should be made to collect funds for helping the thousands of homeless persons, widows, orphans and the injured. All amiunts thus collected should be sent to Secretary Maitul Mal Inarat Sharia Phulwari Sharif.

SMALL-POX BREAKS OUT IN MONGHYR

Jamiat Singh Relates Tragic Tale Of Bereaved Mother

Sirdar Jamiat Singh wires from Monghyr under Saturday's date:

With tears streaming from her eyes and slowly muttering "My child, my child, my child," a young Muslim woman stood like a statue on a mound of debris yesterday. After great persuasion she narrated how her husband was killed and whose dead body was found, but the body of her only child was missing. We began removing the debris, but till late in the evening it was not found. Instead a young girl hardly 18-years old and wearing beautiful clothes and jewellery was unearthed. Her body was given to her relations. Small-pox has broken out, and considerable quantities of anti-small-pox and cholera vaccines are needed. Relief operations are going on briskly and the Jatha is receiving encouraging telegrams for which I send my grateful thanks to Bombay friends.

MAHASABHA'S RELIEF MEASURES

PATNA, Jan. 26.

The Hindu Mahasabha Bihar Relief Camp is busy despatching help and relief parties to the various centres in North Bihar.

The Secretary of the All-India Swami Shraddhanand Trust, along with Prof. Jagdish Chandra arrived from Delhi with the Mahasabha relief funds.

Babu Kapildeva Narainlal left for Darbhanga with volunteer batches to supplement relief operations in Darbhanga and open relief centres at Samastipur, Motihari and other places.

Babu Jagat Narain Lal, General Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha Bihar Relief Camp, is guiding relief operations and has wired to prominent provincial leaders and provincial sabhas for funds. Relief camps have been instructed to take charge of orphans and shelterless women and despatch them to Patna and various other orphanages with whom arrangements have already been made.—United Press.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION'S APPEAL

Swami Suddhananda, Hon. Secretary, Ramakrishna Mission, writes:—

Immediately on receipt of the news of the terrible earthquake havoc in the Muzaffarpur District, the Ramakrishna Mission despatched its representatives to Muzaffarpur on the 17th January to organise relief work. They have wired to us that they have started the work. Acute distress is prevailing—shelter, food and medical relief are urgently needed. Further details will be published in due course. Contributions in aid of the sufferers, however small, will be thankfully received and acknowledged by either the President, Ramakrishna Mission, The Math, P. O. Belur, District Howrah, Bengal, or the President, Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar Bombay 21.

Freightage On Goods Halved By B. N. Ry

CAWNPORE, Jan. 26.

The B. N. W. Railway authorities have ordered that goods despatched for sufferers in Bihar for stations on their railway will be carried by them at half rate, whether by passenger or goods train.

It is learned that other railways are also making a similar concession shortly as a result of representations that have been made to them.—A. P.

PANICKY RUMOURS OF ANOTHER 'QUAKE SHOCK

Inhabitants Of Muzaffarpur Desert Their Houses And Live In Open Air

The representatives of the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Bombay, who had been sent to the 'quake-stricken areas of North Bihar in the course of their report, state:—

At Muzaffarpur almost all the roads have been cleared and people are allowed to go inside the town. The greatest loss has been suffered by the old town. The recently inhabited portion of Muzaffarpur, known as Saraiyaganj has suffered very little, where although many houses have been wrecked, not much loss of life is suffered. Only one public Dharamsala has completely collapsed burying under it about 15 people.

ABOUT 1000 DEAD

In the old town, most houses have completely collapsed, others have cracked, and over a thousand people are said to be dead, mostly women and children. Outside as well as inside the town the earth has cracked at many places, and water and horrible smelling mud is said to have shot up through the rents. Even now very frequently earthquake shocks of slight intensity are felt. These frequent shocks have frightened the people, who abstain from going to their perfectly sound buildings. Again, rumours are current that there is going to be another severe shock on the eclipse day, i.e., the 30th instant This is anoter reason for people not to go in their houses. All the people are lying in the open. Many relief workers are busy clearing the debris of the collapsed houses, and the houses that have cracked but are still standing are being brought down by the use of gunpowder, to ensure safety.

IN OPEN FIELDS

Almost all the houses in Durbhanga have either collapsed or are cracked, and the people are lying in the open fields, experiencing all the hardships of a severe winter, having insufficient clothing to protect themselves with. The number of deaths is not easily estimated because the narrow streets of the town are blocked by wreckage.

Many houses at Motihari have collapsed and the town is almost uninhabitable. There are great rents in the earth, through which sulfurous water and mud shooting up has damaged all the crops and turned vast areas of land uncultivable. The number of deaths is not very great.

BETTIAH

Although there is no great loss of life at Bettiah many houses have collapsed and the people are lying in the open gardens and fields.

JAMSHEDPUR'S RESPONSE

JAMSHEDPUR, January 26.

The citizens of Jamshedpur held a public meeting under the presidency of Mr. J. L. Keenan, General Manager, Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., at Mrs. Perin Memorial High School, at 6 p.m. on January 25. Among those present were, Mrs. Keenan, the Superior Officers of the Coy., Local Sub-Divisional Officer, the Additional Superintendent of Police, and others.

Resolutions were moved expressing sympathy with the people of Behar in their distress, and appointing an influential Central Committee with power to collect and despatch relief to the victims with Mr. Keenan as President and Mr. J. J. Gandhy, General Superintendent as Vice President.

Mr. Keenan opened a subscription list himself donating Rs. 500/-. A sum of Rs. 10,000/- has been promised on the spot and it is hoped that Jamshedpur will be able to collect Rs. 1 lakh.

It is also understood that Mr. Keenan has telegraphed to the Viceroy's Fund the first instalment of part contribution Rs. 10,000/- on behalf of the Jamshedpur public.—(United Press.)

TEXTILE LABOUR ASSCN. CONTRIBUTES RS. 1,000.

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail).

The Textile Labour Association has contributed from its funds a sum of Rs. 1,000 to the Earthquake Relief Fund. The Association has issued an appeal to all the mill-operatives to contribute to the fund.

The City's total contribution to the Earthquake Relief Fund so far amounts to Rs. 50,000.—A.P.

C. P. & Berar Red Cross Society Donates Rs. 750

NAGPOR, Jan. 26.

A meeting of the Indian Red Cross Society (C. P. and Berar Branch) was held this morning at the Government House His Excellency Sir Hyde Gowan presiding.

After passing the budget for 1934 the meeting decided to contribute Rs. 750 to the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund.—A. P.

WITH THE GAEKWAR IN U. S.

Visits To Red Indian Colony And Grand Canyon

(By Dr. P. M. Nanavaty)

We left Chicago on 1st September for Santa Fe, which we reached in the evening of next day. We put up at La Fonde Hotel, which is built after the Dobbey style of Red American Indian houses, having mud walls on the outside. The Hotel had up-to-date conveniences and it was a very happy resort.

The majority of the population of Santa Fe is Spanish. At a little distance there is a colony of American Indians, known as Pueblo. Santa Fe is the Capital City of New Mexico State and the Governor is the head of the administration. This land belonged to the American Indians, but it was conquered by the Spaniards. Then American Indians conquered this part from the Spanish people, which was re-conquered by the Spaniards. In order to commemorate the second victory, achieved the Spaniards hold a festival called Fiesta, and it began on the day we arrived in Santa Fe. The festival lasts for three days, during which the Spaniards, both men and women, dress themselves in very queer fashions. Especially the dress worn by the women reminded me of the multi-coloured underwear and Saries of Indian ladies. Spanish ladies of Santa Fe with white skin and smooth shining black curls were very attractive in this multi-coloured dress.

The "Fiesta" committee had arranged a lunch, in which His Highness the Gaekwar and some of the members of his Highness' party were invited. His Highness delivered an eloquent speech, which was much appreciated by those assembled.

RED INDIAN COLONY.

One day we went to see the Indian Pueblo of Santa Ilfonso. Dr. Huett, Chief Director of Santa Fe Museum, who is a student of the history of Red Indians, had arranged this function. The place is about 60 miles from Santa Fe. The administration of the Colony is in the hands of a priest and a governor. The priest, called Casiky, is appointed for life, while the governor is every year. The two appointments are made from amongst the Red Indians only.

After meeting both the officials, we proceeded to the heart of the Colony. Scaling on a bamboo ladder we approached a cell, which is called Ceeva. It is a religious abode, which all except Red Indians are prohibited from entering, but taking His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda's visit as an exception, we were all allowed to enter it. Inside this room, there is a fire-place, where the Casiki, standing, chanted some hymns, and then said some words in his Highness' ear after an embrance, and finally shook hands with us all. Dr. Huett explained to us the import of Casiki's speech that the Red Indians extended their hearty wishes to his Highness and wished success to the mission of his Highness.

Coming out of the Ceeva, we saw the Eagle Dance of the Red Indians. The musical instruments resembled our Indian drums and trumpets, and the dancers, dressed in half pants, had smeared their bodies with yellow, white and red lines and feathers were stuck to the hands to resemble wings. A yellow artificial nose was put to make it appear like the beak of the Eagle. The dances were artistic. Each dance had a religious significance attached to it.

In order to impart English education to these people, teachers are coming twice a week to the villages. The majority of Red Indians maintain themselves on agriculture. They are also skilled in making earthen vessels and pictures. The whole Red Indian population of America is about 500,000. The United States Government is doing its best to raise their socio-economic position.

There is joint property system amongst them which debars any one from selling his home. The household chattels belong to the woman while other assets belong to the man. The crop that comes in the house belongs to the woman. When a girl marries, her parents build a home nearby and the wedded couple stay there. Property is inherited through woman. Maize is the principal product of agriculture. The people are very sobre and sane, and unity seems to be the motto of their life. Their life is happy and peaceful and their bodies are well built. Some of them wear English dress. Their eyes resemble those of Mongolians.

We visited the research laboratory, founded by Rockfeller, where experts are investigating the past history of the Red Indians, their old industries, scripts and buildings. In an old palace of the Spaniards, there is a museum of the various objects used by Red Indians.

VISIT TO GRAND CANYON.

We left Santa Fe for the Grand Canion and reached there on 7th September. The Grand Canyon is one of the seven wonders of the world. The natural scenery is truly magnificient. Its breadth is about 10 to 12 miles, but its length is so much that in order to reach the opposite side, one has to travel 1,000 miles by rail. The large deep crevices of the Canyon make the sight both beautiful and awe-inspiring to behold. These crevices seem to have been formed by excavations made by the river Colorado.

On one side of the Canion, Red Indians, have built an observation tower, from which they can see anybody approaching them from a great distance. The U. S. A. Government has kept the observation post undisturbed. There are good roads by which persons can travel by motor to see the various sights. Hunting is prohibited so as to keep wild animals alive for, adding to the natural beauty of the place.

There is a hotel nearby where travellers can stay and study all details of this beautiful natural place.

From this place was started for Los Angelos and reached there next day. The photographers and press representatives mobbed his Highness, who had to give an interview to the latter, before we went by Motor to Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara is 80 miles from Los Angelos, and is on the coast of Pacific Ocean.

While passing through Los Angelos, we saw a great rush of traffic in the streets. Most of the people were going in motor-cars and very few were seen walking on foot.

During this journey, we saw from a distance Hollywood and passed through Beverly Hills. Our chauffeur showed us the residences of Charli Chaplin, Douglas Fairbanks, Mary Pickford, Bebe Daniel, Harold Lyoyd and other Cinema Stars. The architectural beauty of these buildings was impressive.

AT SANTA BARBARA.

At 6 p.m. we reached Santa Barbara. It has a population of 60,000, and is a good place for getting fresh air and for living in tranquility. We were staying in Hotel Biltmore. The noon lunch at this hotel is served on the beach, is so desired. There is a big swimming bath, and people can also bask in the sun. The hotel authorities have posted small tents enable all to change their clothes.

As His Highness had an attack of gout, we had to stay here for four days. So, I availed myself of the opportunity to visit some local hospitals.

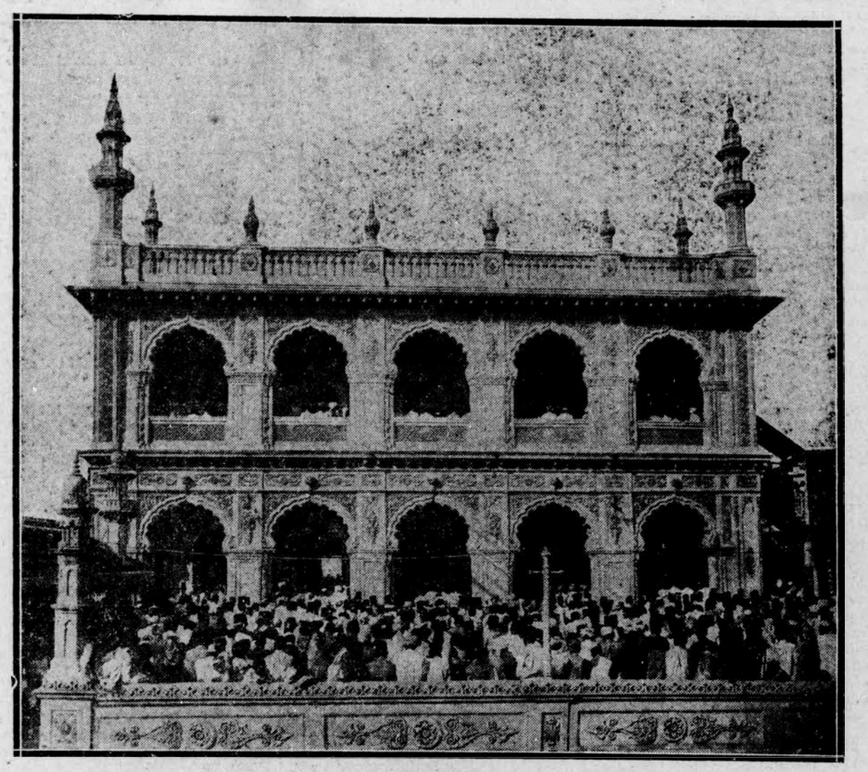
At the Santa Barbara Clinic, which is a private institution, I found several experts in different branches of medical science working together and running the institution. Patients are thus enabled to consult several experts under one roof.

The Cottage Hospital, which I next visited is a public hospital, where patients have to pay fees according to their economic condition. There is a research section where the pathology of Cancer is being investigated on a large scale.

In Dr. Samson's clinic, cases of diabetes are treated successfully, the doctor being an expert in the line. I saw a lecture room where the doctor gave a general lecture to the diabetic patients on what they should and should not eat.

One day we went to see the ranch of Mr. Spalding. Cattle breeding and feeding is done here on most modern lines.

BANDRA'S NEW MOSQUE



Muslims of Bandra assembled at the newly erected Jumma Masjid for the Id prayers

PSYCHIC RESEARCH

To Be Carried Out On Strictly Scientific Lines

The names of eminent scientists give authority to the new International Institute for Psychical Research, which intends to carry out the investigation of psychic phenomena on strictly scientific lines, writes the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." Professor G. Eliot Smith, the anatomist and anthropoligist, has consented to become president. Prof. Julian Huxley and Professor E. W. Macbride are vice-presidents; and among the members of the committee are Professor C. Lovatt Evans (physiologist) and Professor A. F. C. Pollard, who is an authority on the designing of scientific instruments. Professor William Brown, who some time ago gave an interesting account of a seance he had attended at the National Laboratory of Psychical Research, is, I am told, also a member.

When asked whether it might be assumed that the institute had been formed because these scientists felt that there was something to be said for the psychists' theories, Professor Eliot Smith replied that they approached the subject with open minds. From time to time, he said, there had been reputed phenomena, in regard to which scientific men had been sceptical but without being able to give any valid reason for their doubts. This group is ready to make impartial investigations of such phenomena, using the approved methods of physics and physiology.

BAR WOMEN FROM BAR

Let 'Em Drink At Home, Says Chicago's Mayor

Mayor Edward F. Kelly has asked the Chicago City Council to amend the liquor license ordinance to prohibit the women of Chicago from drinking at bars.

The Mayor announced that "womanhood should be held in higher ideal and not allowed to fall into commo nacts entirely outside woman's normal sphere."

Since repeal women have been sitting on stools in front of bars sipping drinks with men. The Mayor would confine their public drinking to regularly established restaurants and their homes.

The Chicago liquor ordinances prohibit drinking standing up, with the result that it's all done while seated on tall stools or in restaurants.

FREEDOM FOR PHILIPPINES

Plan Presented To Roosevelt

A plan whereby the Phillippines would be given complete independence within two years has been drawn up and proposed to President Roosevelt by a committee of representativess of the Foreign Policy Association and the Foundation for World Peace.

The plan proposes that the Islands should immediately elect a responsible Government which should have the right to conclude certain treaties and be represented at international conferences. These privileges would be subject to the right of limited American intervention.

At the end of two years the Islands would enjoy complete independence on condition that, in the meatime, an accord should be concluded neutralizing the Philippines. This accord would be negotiated at the naval conference which would meet in 1935, at the latest, and the United States would then abandon its naval base in the Islands.

Then the Phillipines would conclude a 15-year commercial treaty with the United States which would govern import quotas. Emigration from the Philippines to the United States would be regulated by a reciprocal treaty.

The New York "World-Telegram" announces that the Scripps Howard Syndicate is backing the new psoposal. The "World-Telegram" opines that in giving the Philippines their independence too brusquely, the door may be left open to certain troubles in the Pacific. It hopes that the reasonable propositions of the committee will be approved by the President and by Senator Quezon, head of the Phillippine mission now in Washington.

NAPOLEON'S COACH IN BERLIN MUSEUM

He Used It To Travel About From Battle To Battle

The coach in which Napoleon I travelled from battle-field to battle-field, and which was captured by the Prussians after the battle of Waterloo, is now on exhibition in the Zeughaus (War Museum), Unter den Linden. It has been lent by Prince Bluecher von Wahlstatt, whose direct ancestor, old "Marshal Forward," was in command of the Prussian troops. Napoleon's hat and orders were but recently returned to the museum after having been missing since 1919, and there have now ben added to the exhibition the coach and many objects found in its compartments.

Among these are a briefcase with the Emperor's monogram, his watch, many pieces of his valuable silver table service, boxes and handkerchief. The exhibit includes also letters from Marshal Bluecher and war reports from the secret state archives. A map of postal routes from the year 1814, on which Napoleon's movements have been noted with the help of his diary, shows with what speed he was able to move from one scene of action to another in his Berline, as coaches of the type were named, having been invented in Berlin.

"SEX NONSENSE"

Hunger And Not Sex Instinct The Strongest Of Human Instincts

The belief that the sex instinct is the strongest of human instincts was attacked by Dr. Cyril Burt, Professor of Psychology, University of London, when lecturing at the Winter School for Health Visitors and School Nurses in mail week.

An enormous amount of harm was done, said Dr. Burt, by popular statements which were made to the effect that the sex instinct was so violent that it was difficult for people to withstand the great temptations to which it subjected them. Many people were actually hypnotised into thinking they could not possibly fight against these temptations.

"As a matter of fact, we attach far too much importance to the sex instinct," he added, "and people who have been brought up in a medical or biological home are amazed at the nonsense which is talked about the temptations of sex. Actually the sex instinct is a comparatively weak affair in the human race. Instincts that are no longer absolutely necessary tend to weak and die down. Hunger is a much more violent instinct in human beings.

"You hear people saying that sexual immorality and promiscuity will never be stemmed because the sex instinct is so strong, whereas the sex instinct is no more violent than the acquisitive or pugnacious instincts, both of which we have been able to control."

A great deal which was put down to sex was merely curiosity in the child. Regarding the age at which sex instruction should be given, roughly speaking, if a child had been brought up properly the correct time was when the child asked for it.

Dr. Burt thought that fear was one of the things which psychologists would have to discover and treat in the near future.

The Royal Astrologer.

1,000,000 and more clients have had our remarkable foretelling Family fame of 25 generations in Astrology. Medalist and Certificate from Maharajahs and Zamindars. Annual life reading, weekly details Rs. 2. Aroodam, for 5 questions Re: 1. State birth-details or writing time. Pandit N. AMIRTANANDA, 2-29, North Mada St., Mylapore, MADRAS.

GUPTA MANTRA

A Reward of Rs. 100

The object, which cannot be achieved by spending lacs of rupees, may be had by repeating this Mantra seven times. There is no necessity of undergoing any hardship to make it effective. You will have what you desire. This is a Vashikaran Mantra.

It will make you fortunate, give you service, make you victorious in litigation and bring you profit in trade. A Reward of Rs. 100, if proved fallible. Price including postage etc. Rs. 2-7.

SIDDH MANTRA ASHRAM, No 57, P. O. Katrisarai, (Gaya)

NIXAL

THE UNIVERSAL SOAP

Washes Everyway

COLD HOT BOILING

WHATEVER Be your method of washing NIXAL is just suited to it. IT SAVES YOUR TROUBLE

and Everything

COTTON SILK WOOL

NIXAL is mild and alkali-free and it will not fade the most delicate of shades

NIXAL is good for your bath too!

BENGAL CHEMICAL—CALCUTTA.

Bombay Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY.

AMRUTANJAN (REGD.)

AMRUTANJAN for all aches and Pains

Sold Everywhere AMRUTANJAN DEPOT BOMBAY MADRAS.

"PANAMA"

THE BEST OF ALL

Safety Razor Blades

For easy and comfortable Shaves. The PANAMA is most Economical.

Available Everywhere.

Representative in India:

L. H. EMENY

Mercantile Bldg., Lall Bazaar, CALCUTTA.

LILY CASTOR OIL

A PLEASANTLY SCENTED IDEAL HAIR-GROWER

Keeps the Brain cool

LILY CHEMICAL WORKS, CAL.

Mangaldas Market, Bombay 2.

Hedaurin cures

CHOLERA DYSENTERIES DIARRHŒAS

Invaluable In Infantile Diarrhœas

HEDAURIN ORIGINAL PRI EXTRACT HEDYOTIS AURICULARIA

AT ALL CHEMISTS

Sizes Rs. 1-12; 3-4; and Rs. 12-8. Bombay Depot:—

P. M. ZAVERI AND CO. PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY 2.

Literature from:—

DADHA AND CO., MADRAS P. T.

Local stockists:—

Messrs. N. POWELL & CO., Lamington Road, Bombay.

HYDROCELE Provakai Oil Rs. 2

The best approved remedy for all types of Orchitis, Elephantiasis, Hernia, etc. Application removes pain at once and removes size and weight soon. A single trial will convince. KAVIRAJ R. SHASTRI, B.A., Kanchrapara (Bengal)

WHITE LEPROSY

A few days' application of this medicine cures White Leprosy, and Leucoderma radically. Get rid of this horrible disease by application of the medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kabirajes and advertisers.

Rs. 500 Reward if proved fallible. Price Rs 2.

VAIDYARAJ AKHIL KISHORE RAM No. 22. P.O. Katrisarai (Gaya).

A Page About Books And Their Writers

Arvind Ghose And The Foreign Writers

Is A Mystic Placed Beyond The Pale Of Literary Criteria?

(By "S. V.")

Although it is difficult to understand the propriety of including what may be described as the 'personalia' in the anthology of Bengali verse recently published by Mr. Dilipkumar Ray, the private dossier, thrown open to the uninitiated and not quite reverent, vulgar eye of the lay public, furnishes an insight into the extremely original literary criticism turned out by 'Gurudeb' and leader of the Pondicherry Ashram—Mr. Arvinda Ghose.

SHAW AS MYSTIC

Mr. Ghose's opinions about the personality and work of several European writers are quiet original and even revolutionary, inasmuch as they upset the current values and estimates in the field of ordinary literary criticism. The letters of the master quoted by the disciple form a kind of correspondence-course in (may one say) "Foreign Writers At a Glance" in so many lessons. Mr. Ray or Amal (C. D. Sethna, presumably another disciple) refers his literary doubts to Gurudeb who promptly dissolves them in a forceful over-dictorial, almost super-mystical, manner. Is Bernard Shaw a mystic? Mr. Sethna asks? No, replies Gurudeb:

"Shaw is a keen and forceful intellect (I cannot call h'm a great one), not a mystic"

and again,

"Merely to have metaphysical notions about the Infinite and Godhead and underlying and overshadowing forces does not make a man a mystic. I never heard that Spnoza, Kant or Hegel were mystics; even Plato does not fit into the term though Pythagoas would. Hegel and company were great intelletes, not mystics."

ORACULAR CRITICISM

The Gurudeb could be categorically unmystical:

I refuse to accept the men you name with the exception of (Bertrand?) Russell, as serious thinkers. Wells is a super journalist, super-pamphleteer and story teller and nothing more.....Chesterton is a brilliant essayist who has written verse also and managed some fairly good stories.

There is a superb bit of 'highbrow' literary criticism:

"Wells, Chesterton, Shaw and others joust at each other like the 'Kabiwala's' of old Calcutta. ...Harris' stroke about the Rodin bust and Wells' sally are entirely in the Shavian turn and manner, they are showing their cleverness by spiking their guru in swordsmanship with his own rapier....I don't think Harri's had much understanding of Shaw the man as apart from the writer..."

G. K. AND HARRIS

It is not difficult to see from these wonderful utterances that the Pondicherry mystic moves on a purely transcendental plane and that his contribution to this mystic criticism revolutionizes for us both the theory and practice of literary criticism as we know and accept them in our poor world of intellectual depravity. For instance, Shaw's role as Guru (obviously of some neo-theosophist Inner Circle of Masonic Order of Lion-cubs) both to old G. K. and Frank Harris must be a revelation to most of us who have known Harris as a literary lion who, on Shaw's own admission, had licked the prodigious cub—licked that is, in both the literary and colloquial as well as figurative senses. Chesterton's position as another of the Shavian ashramite 'chelas' is not the less surprising since as a creative writer and artist he has been known to occupy quite a unique place in English literature. Is not his book on Shaw the most brilliant and important critical study on the subject? and does not Shaw himself describe him as "our British Rebela's"?

GURUDEB AS CRITIC

Mr. Arvinda Ghose is certainly welcme to formulate his own literary estimates, however arbitrary and fantastical they might appear to the ordinary literary critic. But since they are offered by his coterie to the general public as the contribution of a great and superior mind, it would not perhaps be quite blasphemous to point out that, in the consciousness of that public, the great man's opinions and estimates lack in any balance or judgment and that much as he might like to blast great and well-established reputations and cover literary criteria, based on a technique of logic and intellectual analysis as well as aesthetic perception, with the mists of mystic esoterism, he is fair neither to himself nor to the foreign writers he is supposed to criticise.

THE IRISH POETS

Mr. Ray's dossier contains letters from A. E. (George Russell), Bertrand Russell and Romain Rolland whose elephantine sentimentalism and altruism are so pathetic. A. E. with his famous kindness, offers advice to Mr. Sethna which the latter submits to the master for his oracle. I am not concerned here with what the master says about A. E.'s remarks: but it is not difficult to detect, in the words I have quoted above, certain references to the quality of mystic experience and vision 'apropos' A. E's personality. As fas as the present writer knows no particular school holds the monopoly in so-called mysticism which not infrequently is pure nonsense offered with the most preposterous and fraudulent claims. Some of the Irish poets of the nineties interested themselves in cabalistic and other mystic cults without, however, ceasing to be both men of action and artists. The work of W. B. Yeats and A. E. is an eloquent testimony of this phenomenon. Both occupy an eminent position in life and letters chiefly in virtue of their interesting personality and work and both have demonstated in thousand ways that mysticism is not hemmed in by the Gurudeb cult but constitutes merely the exploration of the human soul that is capable of yielding new qualities and generally enriching the artistic nature and activity. The Indian mystics, one must say, are an exception to this rule.

CASE OF LITERARY CULTURE

Mysticism, for instance, need not come in the way of the most ordinary literary culture as it would appear to have done in the Gurudeb's case. To quote an typical instance, his disciple quotes a phrase from Anatole France's "Dieux Out Soif" and the Gurudeb fabricates a meeting of France with God and reports an interrupted dialogue—a poor compliment to the author of 'Penguin Island." The Gurudeb rather overshoots the mark. He ought to understand that a phrase put in the mouth of a realistic character is not to be foisted on the artist whose role is purely impersonal. France, in his satirical writing, has included the most authentic priests as well as atheists. He has merely created them out of life as all artists must and the triumph of his beautiful art consists in humanising the world of his creation with a rare inspiration, understanding and that most beautiful of virtues, sympathy, as amongst his fraternity Balzac, Dostoiwski and Turgeniev have done before him. Anatole France remains too great for this ineffectual caricature, this cheapest of vulgar sneers.

THE OUTCASTES

THE CRY OF THE BEREFT. By E. Peters, G. M. V. C., M.D. (Homeo). (Basil Mission Press, Mangalore, 1933, 65 pages paper bound). Described in a sub-title as the Greatest Message of the Hour, these 2242 lines of topical poesy in rhymed couplet were provoked by Gandhiji's request to "all Non-Hindus to keep out of the fight". This reply characterised as "facetiously humorous and contumaciously circumbendibus" by Dr. Peters, who twice communicated with Gandhiji seeking enlightenment without success on the problems of caste and untouchability, appear to have stung the poet into song. He has chosen an attractive medium, for not everybody is a Gandhiji (and even he is pestered by sanatanists), who can hope to gain a hearing on such a controvercial subject; but not exactly everybody will patiently sit down to follow with the poet the pageant of British Indian history, in which such good works of British statesmanship as the suppression of Suttee and Thugee are linked with Mr. MacDonald's award of separate electorates to the "Depressed" classes.

The latter's faithful services to John Company are recounted, notably the offering of rice to the British Officers at Arcot while they sipped its water, and to-day the domestic service of the ayah, the bearer and the beater. For them he pleads for justice making his appeal to the "English eagle" vice the British Lion. He compares the bravery and loyalty of Clive's men with the fear and faint hearts of Christ's disciples. A far-fetched juxta-position. But then the enthusiasm of the poet-evangelist and the ephemeral nature of the subject are responsible for such extremities of thought and diction, which while deliberately solemn sometimes borders on the colloquial, and the ephemeral aspect may be seen again in the commonplace entry of the race-horse Eclipse.

A poet may legitimately employ all the devices to capture the spirit and highlights of his times, but is Eclipse of racing fame an adequate companion to Bucephalus? In passing, the turf-club terminology which loads p. 55, smacks of levity and is not in keeping with the general strain of the poem. In such involved mixture of thought and language, there are useful lamp-posts in marginal precis notes.

By far the peak of hyperbolic over-statement is reached in the Foreword. After "a range of vision, an intensity of imaginative thought, etc. . . . unattained and probably unattainable by contemporary aspirants to poetic fame" "his exquisite and amazing art", "this epoch-making work," "the immortal work of a profound genius" "an Everest of superb endeavour" and "will live in history" there is very little of sounding language to serve the reviewer for panegyric. But that is the usual Nemesis of extravagance—a suspicion that one has not praised enough.

The poem may be browsed on by those, who like the spirit of poetry, which it captures, but certainly not for any great message of the hour, great ideas or great passages. A smaller compass would have rewarded the author by its greater appeal and spontenecity, a ballad, a lyric dedicated to the emancipation of the outcastes.

MAHAN-JO-DARO

A Cheap Guide

"MAHAN-JO-DARO." By Bherumal Mahirchand, Karachi. Re. 1/4.

Syt. Bherumal Mohirchand, Sindhi Lecturer at the D. J. Sindh College, Karachi, has prepared a "cheap guide" giving "in brief form an up-to-date account of all the important antiquities unearthed at Mahan-Jo-Daro, a few of which have been discovered too recently for record in Sir John Marshall's great book."

Syt. Mahirchand's has, undoubtedly supplied useful information about the ancient monuments in Mahan-Jo-Daro which suggest "a marvellous culture, surpassing in many respects the splendour of Egypt and Mesopotamia." He has collected the materials with great diligence but little discrimination and judgment. For example, he has employed authoritative archaeological information and random reflections from stray journals and journalists with complete impartiality. It is time it is recognised that the comments of touring journalists like Mr. H. Brailsford do not add to our knowledge of ancient Indian monuments.

K. H. V.

"JANANI," 489, Budhwar Peth, Poona

This small quarterly is the official organ of the Sharda Maternity Home, Poona. It contains useful information regarding the care of children and women. The authorities of the Home propose to convert this quarterly into a monthly magazine from March next. Its annual subscription will be only Rs. 1|4.

BOOK NOTES

In "Napoleon and His Marshals," which Messrs. Macmillan hope to have ready by February, Mr. A. G. Macdonell gives what is virtually the military history of the Napoleonic wars. He lends his hitory a fresh touch by basing it on the lives and characters of Napoleon's chief commanders.

Echoes of the Oxford Resolution, by which the Oxford Union Society refused to fight for King and Country, continue to reverberate. In February Messrs. Selwyn and Blount are to publish "Young Oxford and War," in which Mr. Hardie, President of the Union at the time of the motion, appears with three other Oxonians, under the wing of the Master of Balliol, who contributes a preface.

* * * *

Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton hope to publish in the summer Mr. John Buchan's book on Oliver Cromwell. Mr. Buchan, having written the standard life of Montrose, felt compelled to supplement it by a study of Cromwell, the other great man of action of the time, whose creed was in many ways an English version of Montrose's faith.

* * * *

When Dr. Einstein was asked what writer (not admitting scientists into the category) he would wish to take with him to a desert island, B. Traven was his choice.

This author has yet to become known to English readers: his tale of the sea, "The Death-Ship: The Story of an American Sailor," was first published in Germany, and has there sold over a quarter of a million copies, inspiring Herr Manfred Georg to exclaim: "This is the only real and true sea-story written in any language." It is to be published this month by Messrs. Chatto and Windus.

* * * *

Among the distinguished band of novelist whose works are published by Messrs. Gollancz, Miss Phyllis Bentley and Mr. Louis Golding rank high. Both have waited two years before giving us successors to "Inheritance" and "Magnolia Street."

Miss Bentley's "A Modern Tragedy" is a story of the slump in recent years in the West Riding of Yorkshire: in Mr. Golding's "Five Silver Daughters" the scene is laid in many European capitals, and a story that begins before the war ends in a Europe to which much has happened.

* * * *

The success Messrs. Nicholson and Watson achieved with their publication of Mr. Lloyd George's "War Memoirs" has encouraged them to add yet another of the uncrowned heads of England to the list of their authors. Among their plans for 1934 is the publication of the Autobiography of Viscount Snowden.

Withdrawn from the councils of State in which he once played so large a part, Lord Snowden has energetically set about the story of an energetic life. It will be published in two volumes and the first is shortly to appear.

Marathi Periodicals

"CHITRAMAYA JAGAT"—January 1934, Special Germany Number, (Chitrashala Press, Poona)

In recent years, issuing of Special Numbers has become very common with the Marathi periodicals. "Chitramaya Jagat"—the most popular monthly of the Marathi-reading population, which has established its reputation on its own merits—has issued during the last few years very useful Special Numbers like the Russian Number, China Number, Industrial Number and Military Number. The last-named came into much prominence on account of its being confiscated by the Government of Bombay. Like all its predecessors, the current month's Number, which is issued as "Special Germany Number," is sure to be equally popular. It contains informative articles on a wide range of subjects giving very useful information about Germany.

The Number opens with a general survey of Germany before the War and is followed by "Germany before Treaty," "Constitution and Treaty," What next, after the Treaty?" "Economic Reconstruction of Germany," by R G. Bhide, "World Depression and Germany," "Collapse in Confusion of Democracy in Germany," "Origin and Development of Nazi Party," "Brief Life-sketch of Hitler," "Followers of Hitler," "Hitlerlism" by R. P. Kanitkar and some other articles.

Mr. T. R Deogirikar, Editor of this monthly, has, no doubt, taken great pains in collecting the material and consulted various publications on the subject with a view to make this Number really useful to the readers. The selection of subjects is very carefully and appropriately made. The magazine fully maintains its high standard and is sure to command wide popularity on account of the reading matter and the coloured pictures included in it. The publication will be found to be worth many times the money paid for it.

"KALADARSHA," Jalgaon: Price As 12|-.

The January Number of this journal which is devoted to the development of arts, is issued as a Special Number containing readable articles and stories. It also contains quite a good number of photographs of well-known living artists together with their like-sketches in brief.

KARL MARX IN MARATHI

KARL MARX (Marathi). By Mr. V. M. Bhuskute, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City, Price Rs. 1/8.

In this book containing 226 pages Mr. Bhuskute, who is a very well-known political worker of Maharashtra, has given an outline of the life and teachings of the prophet of Communism. Out of these 74 pages are entirely devoted to an exposition of the doctrine with a fervour and identification which are proof positive of the complete assimilation by Mr. Bhuskute of that doctrine. At the end of the book there is a sort of appendix which is a sort of "Who's Who" in Communism and which definitely enhances the value of the book.

There is no mistaking the general discontent prevailing among the vast masses with the present social and Governmental structure which is expressed in the compendious word "capitalism." When people find that there is want and poverty in the midst of overproduction and locked up deposits in the Banks, they naturally begin to think that there must be something radically wrong with the distribution of the wealth of the world, wealth being used here in the wide economic sense and not in the narrow popular sense. Already there is a good deal of talk of socialism. Periodical and daily literature puplished in Marathi does deal with socialism. It was, therefore, necessary that the ordinary curious Marathi knowing man and woman should have a manual of socialism available to them. Mr. Bhuskute has done a distinct service and supplied a real need in bringing out this book.

Those, who have a sufficient acquaintance with English and can either afford to purchase books or procure them from a city Library, will not be reading this book except as a matter of curiosity or for the sake of comparison. Outside these there is a vast and growing public who need good Marathi books on modern subjects at a moderate price. To them the first stumbling block in such books is the terminology of the modern subjects. There is no royal road to familiarising new technical terms. They are bound to sound unfamiliar in the beginning but by repeated use they become familiar. Mr. Bhuskute has tried to use as easy and familiar terms for the technical ones used in Karl Marx literature and he has had this advantage that other writers have been expressing Marxian ideology in Marathi periodicals. The Meerut case had a very large number of Mahratta accused and caused an awakening in Maharashtra which cannot be exaggerated. A very large number of Maratha population are curious to know what it was that the case was fought for. In particular, teachers who are spread over the length and breadth of this Maratha province, wanted a book of the sort. Mr. Bhuskute has written.

This book is really worth having and will prove very useful to the workers in villages as well as towns in the future.

P. R. L.

GUJARAT LITERARY CONFERENCE

The President, Diwan Ba hadur K. M. Jhaveri, The Thakore Saheb of Lathi and Mr. K. M. Munshi proceeding to the pandal.

A view of the open session of the Literary Conference at Lathi.

"YOGA"

Shri Yogendra, founder of the Yoga Institute, Bulsar, is the author of a series of illuminating works on the Yoga system of physical culture, which have received international recognition. There is nothing 'mystical," in the accpted sense of the word, in the teachings of Shri Yogendra, beyond the fact that the various exercises prescribed in the Yoga system and the rules and regulations which students of the system are expected to observe while under training will be found to be of a rather unfamiliar character by most people whose ideas of physical culture are confinedt o the various systems borrowed from the west which are in vogue in this country at present. Shri Yogendra's writings will be found to be charactrised by unusual sanity and common sense as well as perspicacity which are arely to be met with in modern books on so-called Yoga.

We have received the January number of "Yoga," the illustrated monthly English journal edited by Shri Yogendra. It contains a number of articles dealing with some of the "Asanas', and other excercises, which are claimed to be health-giving and curative of bodily ailments. The editor describes the various aspects of Yoga and the subjects of mind concentration is also dealt with. A section of the journal is devoted to the health and hygiene problems confronting women. The journal is a bright little publication and is elegantly got-up.

BOOKS RECEIVED

A Book of Short Stories, by R. E. Robinson and R. Grey (P. T. I. Book Depot, Bangalore). Price, Re. 1/8.

One Act Plays of to-day, by R. Grey (P. T. I. Book Depot, Bangalore). Price, Rs. 2/-.

The Principles and Problems of Federal Finance, by B. P. Adarkar (P. S. King & Sons, London). Price, 12/6.

Divakar's Natyachata (Mar.) (G. G. Divakar, Poona). Price, Re. 1/4.

Bhikarin and Itar Kavita (Mar.), by M. V. Mangasulikar (D. N. Moghe, Kolhapur). Price. As. 12/-.

Reviews of Administration of the Bombay Presidency (Govt. of Bombay). Price, Rs. 6/1.

Manas-Lahari (Mar.), by Krishnabai (P. S. Kolhatkar, Bombay). Price, Re. 1/-.

Gonalta Gold, by Harold Bindloss (Ward Lock & Co., London).

Through the Mist, by E. Maria Albonesi (Ward Lock & Co., London).

Shadow on the House, by E. Charles Vivian (Ward Lock & Co., London).

The Moving Picture (J. K. Dwivedi, Bombay).

Banka Ani Tyanche Vyavahar (Mar.), by V. G. Kale, Poona. Price, Re. 1/-.

Aftermath Of Havellism — Tagore Touches Truth—Mehta And Dutt—Reveal The Administrative Officer

Art Notes ----And Events

—Percy Brown Is Independent —Yazdani Forgets The Past— Science Academy —Women For Art—The Silent Member.

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Interest in the conditions of art in India is beginning to be diffused. Almost every section of the community of intellectuals apparently now attempts to assist art. The importance of art is explained. The artistic achievements of the past are interpreted. Their inspiration is sought in the present. Ultimately, all these attempts will, it is vaguely felt, push the nation-wide advancement of art. If the push is to be towards paradise, not towards perdition, it must be, of set purpose, given that direction. The movement must be organised, planned and reconstructive. The "laissez-faire", vague attitudes, on art must reach their logical absurdity. Art must be, actively, directed towards its social outlook and purpose, its nation-wide advancement. It cannot and should not be cultivated any longer as an individual luxury. It must be universally recognised as a social and culture necessity for all classes. The vested interests of entrenched orthodoxy should no longer be permitted to preach their sectarian dogmas. The attitude of the lawyer who quotes precedents and of the priest who preaches orthodox traditions of Sastric sectarianism could be fundamentally and easily identified. That is an attitude that must disappear entirely from the realm of art, from the mental outlook of the creative artist.

Dr. Tagore Regrets

The speeches and discussions recently published indicate a vague realisation of the harm done by sectarian dogmas, by literal precedents and by traditions of orthodoxy. H. E. the Governor of Calcutta, in opening the exhibition of the "Academy of Fine Arts," newly formed in that City, saw in art "a platform upon which all can meet in friendly emulation without distinction of race and, may I add, of sex." Mr. Nanalal C. Mehta, who recently addressed the "Oriental" Conference at Baroda, believes there is "room enough for every kind of school in this continent." Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore, interviewed by a representative of the "United Press," on his return to Calcutta from his tour regretted "the existence of a feeling of prejudice against the Calcutta School of Art in the minds of Bombay people." Fortunately, he did not stop there. He did not merely regret, piously. He had the courage to face facts, to examine the effect from the cause. "It must have," he added, "originated from the mistaken idea that Calcutta is antipathetic to Bombay. There are good Art and bad Art both in Calcutta and Bombay. There should not be any difference in the domain of fine Arts in the different provinces of the country." Finally, he reached the specific point of his helpful analysis. While he was in Bombay, he came to learn, he said, that "a Bengali artist was trying to create a provincial separateness there. And, he expressed the hope that this "feeling of separateness and prejudice will disappear soon."

Lofty Disapprovals

That is the task of leaders, the function of wide-awake leadership, to face facts, to deal with specific evils, not to shirk them, not to philosophise vaguely about them, or to express elaborate loftly apprrvals and disapprovals. It is true and right that Mr. Nanalal C. Mehta could not offer his "sympathy" with provincial controversies. But if his attitude towards art had not been archaic and academic he would have refrained from advertising his failure to "understand" them. As it is, there has been, in him as in Mr. G. S. Dutt, far too much of the administrative officer, the "Collector Sahib" interested in art solely as a personal pastime. Both Mr. Dutt and Mr. Mehta have demonstrated the petty outlook characteristic of the administrative officer now looking desperately towards art as the last refuge for their intellectual recreation.

Art—Social Distraction

It seems to be the only safe and profitable social side-line. Mr. Mehta would not, for example object to the elaborate essays on the iconography of ancient paintings or on the philological discourses on the spelling and accent of ancient names and things, even if they raise volumes of controversies. For, these controversies are about things dead and gone. As the world has been constituted, things archaic from the subject of gloriously profitable scholarship. Mr. Mehta would not, therefore, touch the unpleasant present. Why should he? He confesses that "for eighteen years I have been doing the varied work of administration which falls to an officer in the Indian Civil Service. Art has been a late intrusion in life, hardly more than ten years old. But as age creeps on, as the amount of available leisure becomes less and the futility of a subject becomes evident and the variety of reading piles of books and becoming learned is realised, when printed matter begins sometimes to pall and sheer output of it becomes a veritable nightmare, what a solace it is to turn to the silent creation of Art." Here is the little biographical incident that floodlights the attitude of the administrator. To him, art is an "intrusion," a "solace" of old age. He has, naturally, not thought of the creative artist or of those who demand art as a necessity of life, in all its phases and at all stages.

Other Administrators

Mr. L. B. Burrows, opening the Third All-Bengal Folk Dance and Bratachari Training Camp, observed:—"As an administrative officer of Government, I know the practical value of keeping young boys healthily occupied during their spare time and of diverting their minds and bodies from baneful political activities. When the devil has built a chapel, it is as well that temples built to God should be put up hard by as quickly as possible. The folk dance movement is such a temple, the Bratachari movement is another."

Art Is Diversion

Mr. G. S. Dutt another administrative officer and President of the Camp Committee referred to the folk dance movement as: "A greater movement for removal of untouchability. This movement will give that spirit of openness which will remove the spirit of hatefulness and give constructive ideas. I hope when the boys grow up they will be imbued only with the spirit of constructive patriotism and a sense of healthy instrument for achieving unity amongst ourselves which will be an antidote to the present unhealthy movement."

Art is thus from the point of view of administrative officers an "intrusion" and "solace" late in life and a diversion and a political "antidate" for younger years. In brief, art is everything extraneous to it. Art is not art.

Intrinsic And Accidental

Mr. Percy Brown, one time principal of the Government School of Art, now Curator of the Victoria Memorial Museum, Calcutta, in his address to the Academy of Fine Arts observed that the arts were not "neglected but that they are superficially and perhaps artificially treated. They do not form an intrinsic part of our lives. During the many years Mr. Percy Brown guided the destiny of the School of Art, no incidents have been reported to have occurred which should suggest that he enabled the young artists to secure conditions where art could become "an intrinsic" part of life. His books on ancient paintings are singularly non-commital and devoid of life. And, the thesis that he now expounds for the benefit of the Academy of Fine Arts, is clearly an aftermath of Havellism. The diffused ardour of that cult of romantic and sentimental antiquarianism has for years rendered chaotic the conditions of art in India.

The Outworn Trick

The flat block and white, contrast between the "spiritual" art of the East and the "material" art of the West has been a serviceable trick, easy and safe, which covered hitherto innumerable irrelavancies of iconography, archaeology, philology and philosophy believed to be evidence of ancient art. But the crude unintelligence of that trick is revealed in all its transparent and primitive groping when it is sought to be applied to the present, modern, conditions of art in India. Havellism reaches its typical baths when it seeks to apply the inherent conflict of its inconsistent precepts to undefinable modern tendencies and practises in art. The illogical is the only logic of Havellism. And, the impasse in art is the inevitable consequence of wild, uncharted, blurred theories and random, distracted, steering in practice. Mr. Percy Brown has been no exception. He could not be. The past is too much with him. He has gone too far in the antiquarian cult.

Form Is Not Form !

He said: "Form, which is the fundamental principle of Western art, has no real meaning to the Indian artist." Contrast this emphatic statement with another which soon followed it. He added: "There is an aesthetic rule in Indian art known as 'Bhava' which may be described as a law which concerns the influence of spirit on form." Either form exists or does not exist. If it does, it must have a real meaning to the Indian artist. What is, moreover, art if it is not form? But Havellism is brought up to shirk clear, consistent thinking. It is enough if it could bring in the elevated bluff about things "spiritual" which could cloud all relevant information, knowledge and practical guidance. There are, no doubt, lucid intervals when it is realised that the historic evolution of art in India and art in the West is not a matter merely of sharp, stereotyped contrasts between things "spiritual" and material. But Havellism has been fostered and flourished on these spectacular contrasts. And an overwhelming majority of exponents of Indian art, like Mr. Percy Brown, have been hopelessly committed to the cult of the romancers.

Historic Art Non-Existent

It has been well-nigh impossible for them to explain and follow the historic evolution of art, of art explained and interpreted by the permanent value of objects of art. Mr. Percy Brown would, therefore, see similarity between the mediaeval tendencies of art in Europe and the inherited art of India. He would see in the Buddhist movement of India and in the movement of Christianity in Europe some kind of "thought transference" some reciprocating cultural and spiritual influences moving from one sphere of activities to the other which has produced "a certain mental texture common to both." The technique of Havellism is here completely clear. Mr. Percy Brown observes the affinities of art, East and West, only to avoid the logical conclusion. The phraseology that he is, like all devotees to the sentimental cult of Havellism, reduced to employ is decidedly ambiguous. Consequently, he speaks of "some thought-transference" and a "certain mental texture" common to both. He dare not be precise or clear. For, ambiguity is only another name, patented by Havellism, for "spiritual" speculations and "mystic" guess-work. Mr. Percy Brown would see in what he calls the "Byzantine Period" of Christianity, its "magnificent frescoes" and mosaics, similarity with the mural paintings of the "Buddhist School."

Shirk The Obvious

And, yet it would not do for such a reputed exponent of Havellism to infer the obvious. He goes even so far as to suggest that "the Indian artist like his brother of the brush of Europe was striving to give abstract ideas material forms." He has gone too far along the obvious and the logical. He immediately retracts. He concludes with the antithesis so dear, so profitable to the heart and fame of the Havellites. Hitherto, he says, "it has been the natural instinct of the Occidental artist, to use material facts to interpret the spiritual. On the other hand the Indian artist uses his material form to conceal the spiritual, each of these ideals being therefore the antithesis of the other." We end there exactly at the point and spot where we began. The black and white scheme of contrast between the "material" art of the West and the "spiritual" art of the East reigns supreme and profitable. The scattered references to the historic evolution of art and the pretension to examine its permanent values are only meant to lead to confusion worst confounded.

"Need Of The Period"

"A critical need at this period is," Mr. Percy Brown preaches, "discrimination, both on the part of the artist and of the public, as to what is sound and fundamental in the contemporary movement and what is merely casual and novel. Increasing knowledge will no doubt bring a solution to this difficulty." Mr. Percy Brown, like his colleague Mr. C. C. Gangoli, has seldom stooped to the practice of the precept so ardently and benevolently offered. Critical discrimination has been nearly absent from his books, from the tenor of the speech to which he has attached the sermon at the Academy of Fine Arts. His regime at the School of Arts, Calcutta, was not marked by any definite scheme of education that secured for the artists "discrimination." And the public is still searching in vain, from the Havellites the "increasing knowledge" which, according to Mr. Percy Brown, no doubt, "bring a solution to this difficulty."

His Advice To Artists

Books on ancient Indian art along the safe, profitable, pleasant, stereotyped lines no doubt increase. And, as Havell feared they have added "one more subject to the connoisem's hobbies and another department to the art dealer's business." But the movement which Havell "helped to create" has despite three decades and more of noisy "revival" left, as Havell himself has confessed "most of the fundamental problems affecting the practical conditions of art in India and the daily difficulties of the creative artists in India" still, problems. His advice to artists is plausibly perfect. He said "let Indian artists abandon that imitative vague which is noticeable in much of the present day productions and become again spontaneous and sincere.

Aesthetic Independence

Let them ignore the temptation to play at Buddhist, Rajput, Moghul and even Japanese and particularly from straying into the sphere of the cubist or similar attractive by-paths so that they may once more assert that character of aesthetic independence which has always marked the finer period of their art history." Havellism has destroyed that "aesthetic independence." Its decalogues are on record. And, the manner in which Mr. Percy Brown has spoken at the Academy of Fine Arts indicates clearly the substance of Havellism, a cult built on the technique of avoiding art history of avoiding the obvious lessons or that history.

Mr. Yazdani Is Responsible

Mr. G. Yazdani's speech at the recent "Oriental" Conference at Baroda deserves to be widely noticed. He has lodged a protest for safeguarding the interest of Indian scholars. The protest has been long overdue. Mr. Yazdani's statements I must reserve for a closer examination. But I must refer at once to a point in his speech. The task of offering "certain problems exclusively to foreign experts" by Sir John Marshall has been rightly resented by Mr. Yazdani. He illustrates it with the statement that the task of interpreting the "signs" of the antiquities of Mohen-Jo-Daro "Whose position and abilities, however great they may be in their even fields of activity, are not strengthened for this special work by their qualification of their having ever been to India." Has not Mr. Yazdani himself set the bad example? Did he not approve Sir John Marshall's recruitment of the services of Mr. Laurence Binyon, who has never been to India, never seen Ajanta to write elaborately for the monumental work on Ajanta published by H. E. the Nizam's Government? In this, as in other spheres of art, an inch of practice is worth more than miles of precepts.

The Science Academy And Art !

There have been, it would appear, proposals to place art within the purview and jurisdiction of the Academy of Science that came up for discussion during the recent session of the Science Congress. These proposals are, obviously, inequitable. Diffusion and overlapping of intellectual and cultural activities have been the bane of scholarship in India and of the advancement of knowledge. The comprehensive mix up, if one could so describe it, of art and science would only tend to increase the confusion and the consequent impasse both in art and science.

Women For Art

The National Council of Women in India and the Women's Co-operative Society have decided to organise arts and crafts exhibitions in the city. The decision is both legitimate and opporttune. For, unless women determine to re-welcome art as a necessity of daily life and surroundings, as an integral part of their homes, art cannot possibly reach enduring vitality.

Syt. Hargovindas Parikh

The death of Sjt. Hargovindas I. Parikh has, obviously, thinned the already over-thin rank of art workers. Syt. Hargovindas Parikh was dilligent and practically helpful. His activities were manifold and he endeavoured to push the advancement of art in more than one ways. He was a familiar figure in art exhibitions.

The Industries Member Is Silent

Says a press report:—Mr. Maswood Ahmed tried to draw the Industries, Member by questions relating to the painting by Indian artists in India House, London, but did not succeed." How could he? The High Commissioner in London does not approve the supply of the requisite information to the public in India. He is satisfied that South Kensington is satisfied. And, if South Kensington is satisfied, India must be satisfied. The attitude is, transparently irrefutable.

THE HAMMER AND SICKLE

Washington, D.C., "Euge ne Schoen" is sketching in a hammer, across the golden sickle of the pastoral French motif on one panel in the old Russian Czarist Embassy here, that soon is to be occupied by the legates of Soviet Russia.

It is ironical that this symbol of the Soviet State should be added now to the Royal trappings of the great marble pile on sixteenth street, that is the Russian Embassy, and is known as the "House of Bitterness."

Hattie Sanger Pullman, widow of the creator of the Pullman Car had the structure built, at a cost of dol. 3,000,000. It is done in the Louis XIV-Louis XVI transitory style, and its marbles and rich fittings never have known her presence. In the House Hattie was to have achieved the triumph of her social aspirations, but Illinois refused the Senatorial Election to her son-in-law Frank O. Lowdon, on which her hopes depended, and she put the distance of the Continent between herself and the national capital. She died at Pasadena, Calif, in 1921, at the age of 82.

The Future Of Indian Art

Must Be Inspired By Ajanta

(CONTRIBUTED)

The Chief of Aundh delivered a very interesting lecture on "Indian Art" illustrated by coloured slides with the aid of a Magic Lantern before a big audience in the Municipal Hall Dhulia.

He first briefly prefaced the actual illustrations with general remarks on Art. He said Indian art was being slowly evolved during the last 6,000 years.

Its influence was traceable to some old examples of art found in Mexico Indian art was most perfect as found in the Ajanta paintings which were perfect specimtns of it according to the tests usually applied in Art.

The first essential was perfect outline. The real artist had a perfect eye for correc toutline and a perfect command over its technique. The second was the preparation and mixture of colours which ought to show a polished surface. The Ajantha pictures were perfect in colour, some of the specimens in the verandhas retining remarkable polish and depth of colour which remained fast in spite of exposure to shine and rain through centuries. The third essential was use of the right sort of brush. The old school of Indian Art had fine pointed brushes made out of squirrel hair and good hair and the hair fronm the ears of caalves. The shading of tin faces and bodies is exquisite being absolutely free from cuts. A good knowledge of anotomy was essential also. The Ajanta school rule that the human figure was to be six and half to eight times the faces of figure and the other proportions fixed went far towards yerfection. This rule, unfortunately, was not followed in the later school with the result that they often showed squat uncouth figures. Perspective in the picture needed a great attention. In this respect perhaps owing to the limited space at their command, the Ajanta artists were lacking. This was a defect found in the later European schools of the 19th century also.

FOLLOW NATURE

The rendering of pictures ought to clearly show emotion on the faces and in the figures also and this constituted the soul of the picture without emotion the picture was a dead thing .Following nature through minute study of details in the Nature was another essential. It would for instance be totally absurd to paint a tree with bole and branches of one sort and leaves of another and flowers or fruit of a third. The artist must also closely follow the period which he is painting in the constume and amers and details. This gave a historical value to the picture. The Ajanta pictures for instances showed clearly that they were more Dravidian than Aryan in their figures and themes, as shown by the scarcity of clothing and the colour of the bodies and the various details.

GOOD THEME

The picture also ought to have some good object in the theme in view and that some times turned it into mute poetry. For instance one of the pictures showed a begger begging from a person who was so absolutely without anything to give the beggar that he gave him a handful of dust. The picture exquisitely portrayed the agony of the person who had the desire but not the means to give something to the beggar.

COMPOSITION

The last but not the lease was the composition of the picture If for instance a Darbar group was to be shown with the king as the central figure and no other striking incident in the picture it would be wrong to give an insignificant position to the king and prominently show one of the minor figures for instance the court dancer in the Darbar. Ajanta artists had a remarkably accurate eyt for detail and composition. For instance one of the groups at Ajanta showed a king out with his band consisting of players on the couch, the flute, the drum and cymbales. In this picture the various positions of the figures were so arranged that none of them obscured any important past of those behind. thus enabling us to see all the instruments.

VARIOUS INDIAN "SCHOOLS"

The lecturer then dealt with the various schools of Indian Art. Purely Persian art brought by the Moghul emperors with them in combination with the indigenous Jaipur Art produced what is known as the Moghul school of painting. The Chinese Tastary school from central Asia and the Samerrian school showed on close examination a striking resemblance to Indian Art, with this difference in colour that they showed vermilion and chrone red which were colours not found in the Ajanta paintings. The Bijapur and the Kangra Valley schools were only the extensions of the Moghul school. During the Puritan reign of Aurangzeb artists left the Mughul Darbar and went over to the Kangra valley to the north and Bijapur to the south. Later schools were the Maratha schools and the Bengal school and the last was the Aundh school of which some fine specimens were shown later on.

Then the lecturer proceeded to show with the coloured slides. Some fine examples from all these schools embodying the ten essentials of good art laid down by him. A running commentary on the pictures made it easy to see the particular merits and demerits of each picture. Prominently interesting amongst the Ajanta paintings were the back view of a lady listening to some thing interesting the exquisite outline and the pose revealing the remarkable skill of the artist in economy of efforts. a group showing a king and his consort drinking and from the pose and the eyes showing clearly that they were too far gone through in keeping with their high position in life and perfect manners. They were showing remarkable control in avoiding unseemly merriment. In singular contrast was another group of a plebian and his consort drinking. both leering and smiling. broadly enough to show their teeth.

THE AUNDH SCHOOL.

After some well-known pictures of the Bengal school came, some examples of what may be termed the Aundh school which is trying to follow the Ajanta school in its technique with the necessary correction in perspective which was lacking in the Ajantha school. One was a portrait of the grand father of the present chief by a local artist. The fact that it was painted from memory 22 years after the death of the subject spoke volumes about the remarkable ability of the painter. The last two pictures were by the Chief himself, one showing the Mahabharat hero. Bhima the second Pandav scattering an army of elephants in battle. It was remarkable for its vigorous rendering of action. The other showed Shivaji passing through the streets of his capital, Raigad in possession after his crowning ceremony. The exquisite colouring and the attention to all minor details in a group painting showing such a large number of men. women, horses and elephants showed what a glorious future awaited Indian Art. If its votaries had the inspiration and took the necessary trouble to evolve out of the ancient Ajantha school, a school which adopted the best out of the technique of the other schools while essentially retaining the spirit of the Ajantha school.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Star: "Please remember I am a star!"

Manager: "The place for stars is in heaven."

* * * *

"Mummy, why does it rain?"

"To make things grow. To give us apples, pears, corn, flowers—"

"Then why does it rain on the pavement?"

* * * *

Village Constable (to villager knocked down by passing motor-cyclist)—You didn't see the number, but could you swear to the man?

"I did, but I don't think 'e 'eard me!"

* * * *

"I want a pair of shoes for this little girl," said the mother.

"Yes, ma'am," answered the shoe clerk. "French kid?"

"Well, I guess not," was the irate answer: "She is my own child, born right here in Chicago."

* * * *

Banker (to actor): "No, I have not been inside a theatre for the last fifteen years!"

Actor: "Ah! Then you're one of the reasons why I haven't been inside a bank for the last fifteen years!"—London Opinion.

* * * *

Sambo—Didn't you tell me that "procrastinate" means "to put off"?

Professor—Dat am the signification of the word—yes, sir!

Sambo—Den why did that tram conductor laugh when I said "Procrastinate me at Twenty-first street?"

"Do you listen in, Mrs. Timms?"

"No, ma'am, I should hope not. I've worked for lots of ladies in my time, and am proud to say none of 'em ever caught me with my ear at the keyhole."

* * * *

First Tramp—Lost half a crown this morning, Bill.

Second Tramp—Hole in your pocket?

First Tramp—No; the man wot dropped it heard it fall.

* * * *

Waiter: "Everything well, sir?"

Diner: "If your chicken had been as young as your whisky, it would have been nice and tender; and if your whisky had been as old as your chicken, it would have been first-rate."

* * * *

"Are yoo a canvasser, debt collector, or just a friend of the boss?" asked the new office boy.

"All three," smiled the visitor.

"Then," said the boy, "the guvnor's busy in conference, he's out of town—and will you please step in and see him?"

* * * *

An old Scotsman of Boston used to say, "I'm open to conviction; but I'd like to see the man that can convince me." Old Minister Wells, the predecessor of the Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Braintree, Massachusetts, himself a Scotsman used to say "It behoveth a Scotsman to be right; for if he be wrong he will be forever and eternally wrong."

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

Laura—I'm going to do my bit, dad. I'm asking a dressmaker to teach me how to cut out frocks.

Dad—I don't want you to go that far, my dear. But I think you might cut out cigarettes and dolls.-20 hats.

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

The old commercial traveller was relating his experience to a young man.

Old Salesman—"And don't forget never try to sell an encyclopedia to a bride."

Young Man—"Why not?"

Old Salesman (smiling cynically)—"She always thinks her husband knows everything."

Junior—"Where are you going, Mother dear?"

Mother—"Your Daddy and I are going to a surprise party."

Junior—"Can't I go too—and can't we take Bobbie and Susie along too?"

Mother—"No, you were not invited.'

Junior—"Well, don't you think they would be lots more surprised if you took us all?"

* * * *

A man approached a stranger upon the street, stopped him, and said:

The Man—"If a train left Chicago for New York and averaged 59 miles an hour, and another train left New York for Chicago and averaged 64 miles an hour, and they passed, how old am I?"

Stranger—"Why, you're 38."

The Man—"That's right; but how in the world did you figure it out?"

Stranger—'Well, you see, I have a cousin that's half crazy, and he's 19.

* * * *

An excursion train had stopped unexpectedly at a country station, and the guard, stretching his legs on the platform, observed blue smoke pouring from the window of a carriage prominently labelled "Non-smoking.' He opened the door and, after surveying six guilty-looking holiday-makers, remarked:

"Gentlemen, there are two rules on this line which are repeatedly broken. First smoking is forbidden in carriages not set aside for that purpose. Also, the company's servants may not accept gratuities. You have already broken one of these rules."

* * * *

A young lady once hinted to a gentleman that her thimble was nearly worn out, and asked what reward she should receive for her industry. He made answer the next day by sending her a new one, with the following lines:

I send a thimble for fingers nimble,
Which I hope will fit when you try it;
It will last you long, if it's half as strong
As the hint which you gave me to buy it.

* * * *

The man who was smoking a bad cigar ignored the protests of other passengers.

At the first stop one of the latter called the guard and informed him that the cigar smoker was travelling in a first-class compartment with a third class ticket. The guard having turned out the offender, the oter passengers asked the strategist how he knew that the cigar smoker was a third-class ticket-holder.

"His ticket was the same colour as mine," was the reply.

2 Sizes Rs. 3 and Rs. 5
At all Chemists or
P. M. ZAVERI AND CO.
Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Literature from:—
DADHA AND CO
MADRAS, P. T.

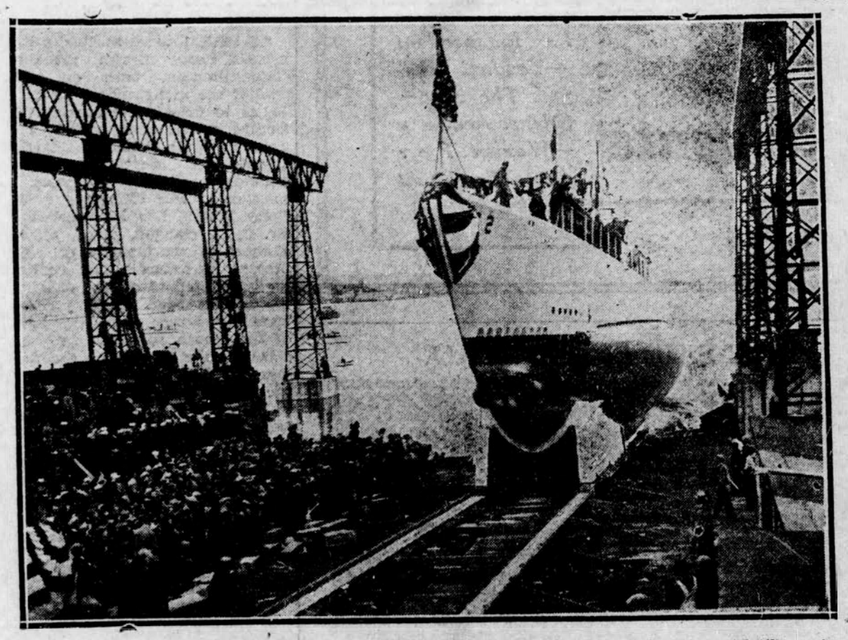
JABAKUSUM
SCHOLARSHIPS
of Rs. 5 for
12 Months
to
STUDENTS ONLY

Buy
Jabakusum as usual return the candidature form therefrom duly filled in.

Coupons with detailed information will be enclosed with Jabakusum bottles from January 1, 1934

C. K. SEN,
—& CO., LD.,—
29, Kolutola, Calcutta.

UNCLE SAM'S NEWEST SUBMARINE



The launching of the "Cachalot," the latest addition to the U. S. Submarine Flotilla at Portsmouth.

He—You are always wishing for what you haven't got.

She—Well, what else can one wish for?

* * * *

Prima donnas are said to sing loudest when nearing fifty years of age. The Roaring Forties.

* * * *

He had been trying all the evening to summon enough courage to tell her. It was a thing that required a great deal of pluck. She was his ideal. Slim, brown-eyed, with beautiful golden hair. As he gazed at her he finally made up his mind.

"Darling," he said, "I love you. If I asked you to be my wife, what would be the outcome?"

"It depends," she answered, "on the income."

* * * *

A little boy surprised his parents by refusing to be scared into being good.

"It's no use telling me the angels will write down in their books if I'm naughty," he said. "I might as well tell you they think up in heaven that I'm dead."

"But why should they think that?"

"Because I haven't said my prayers for two weeks."

* * * *

A motorist left his car at a certain parking place while he had lunch.

The meal over, he sauntered back to the car—just in time to see a man stealthily remove a spare petrol tin from the back of his car, and empty the contents into the tank of another car close by.

Shortly afterwards he overtook the light-fingered car-owner, who appeared to be having trouble with his engine.

Pulling up, and, addressing the other man, he said: "I always carry a spare can of water because there's a slight leak in the radiator of my car. I'm sorry you're having trouble with your engine."

* * * *

While working on a scaffolding a bricklayer fell forty feet to the ground.

"What's this?" he gasped, when someone placed a glass to his lips.

"It's only water," he was told.

"Water," said the man "Water! How far must a bloke fall before 'e gets whisky?"

* * * *

The two girls were discussing a mutual acquaintance. Their remarks had been far from complimentary, and one of them concluded the discussion by observing: "Well, as I've always said, if looks could kill, it would be suicide for that girl to look in a mirror."

* * * *

Sandy, hearing that one of his pals was dying, called to see him, and was asked to step upstairs to an attic bedroom where the patient was lying.

The staircase was narrow and dark, but at last the visitor stumbled to the top, and stood for a moment on the threshold of the room to recover his breath.

"Is that you, Sandy?" asked a feeble voice. "Glad to see ye. Come in."

"I've come tae try tae cheer ye up a bit," replied Sandy, "but man' I'm just thinking that's a gey awkward staircase o' yours for a coffin."

* * * *

A Negro came into a doctor's surgery with his face all battered up.

"Were you in an accident?" asked the man of medicine.

"No, sah; hit wan't no accident, sah," said the patient. "It was done on purpose. Ah jes' naturally got beat up, sah."

"Why don't you stay out of such bad company?" asked the doctor.

"Ah cain't afford to get 'er divorce, doctah," replied the victim.

PSYCHIC RESEARCH.

Mr. Rishi Deplores Indifference of Indian Scientists

Mr. V. D. RISHI, B. A. LL.B. writes:—

The votaries of science from various parts of India met the other day and discussed vast subjects pertaining to their fields of investigation. The learned President of the conference asked the audience to take a trip to space with the velocity of light and mentioned fabulous distances of heavenly bodies. During his lengthy address he dwelt upon subtle scientific problems, pointing out their importance to humanity. Proposals were laid before the conference for the formation of an Indian Academy of Science on the lines of the French Institute. The project may be carried out by the support of people and the authorities if the matter be sufficiently brought home to them, and the country may have a well equipped laboratory as suggested by the President.

But it is a deplorable fact that the scientists in India are indifferent to the phenomena of psychism and the observations made through mediumship. Far from encouraging such pursuits, some of them even ridicule their confreres of international reputation, by dubbing them as mere newspaper scientists. The spirit of investigation on this subject, which is found in some of the Continental scientists, is sadly lacking in our country, and hence we have to look towards foreign savants for information and guidance. Obviously there are very many difficulties in the way, but they can be overcome if they seriously apply to its study.

I had the honour of meeting some of the luminaries in our country, but they seemed utterly ignorant of this vital knowledge. Their apathy even when the matter was laid before them was very painful. They would approach the subject in a slipshod manner while being aware of the necessity of persistent efforts in their own domain. No knowledge can be acquired without time and study, and psychic research, which involves the profoundest questions of vital importance to humanity, has a prior right upon the more intelligent class in the country. A seance or two attended after a long laborious day of hard work in other affairs, more in a spirit of amusement than as a serious study, will not enable a man to form a correct opinion about the subject. The study requires the devotion of trained intellects and submission to the domination of a single purpose. But this can only be done when the research is raised to the dignity of a profession.

WANTED PSYCHICAL LABORATORY

Progress in Physical Sciences has been entirely due to the improvement in the mechanical instruments for studying Nature. Speculation for a thousand years would not have disclosed the constitution of Matter if the present day appliances and laboratory methods had not been used by the modern physicists and chemists. The same law with certain modifications holds good in Psychics, and it can be emphatically asserted that a psychical laboratory is one of the prime needs of our time. Such a laboratory would become a centre of national interest and importance as, inter alia, to it could be sent all embryonic mediums to have their phenomena tested by experts. I am not alone in holding this view. Forty years ago Sir Oliver Lodge contributed a paper to the Psychic Research Society pointing out the necessity of such a laboratory. It is premature in this brief article to point out the list of phenomena which can be studied in such an institute. But it can be confidently asserted that it would yield within a few years valuable knowledge which would more than compensate for the outlay involved and would prove of inestimate value to the whole of humanity.

In almost every country in Europe there are well endowed Institutes for carrying on these investigations, and scientific men and women are actively interested in the work. There is no reason why India should not have such a laboratory where these researches can be systematically carried on. The absence of such an Institute is a great impediment in the progress of this knowledge in our country as contrasted with the prodigious advance made by other savants. It is needless to point out that only when qualified experts undertake the work, will results be obtained which are in any way striking and which are calculated to further our knowledge of these obscure phenomena. It will be news to many that initial studies of a very interesting and suggestive nature have been made by certain scientists. But they need to be revived and amplified a thousand fold before psychical research can rise to the dignity of recognised sciences, and its laws in any way be understood. Let us hope for the day when some of our Indian scientists will realise the deep significance of this knowledge and evince their interest in it.

A bequest of dol. 479,000 (approximately £95,000) has been made to the Royal Academy of Arts, London, by Mary Gertrude Abbey, widow of the late Edwin Austin Abbey, the artist, says an Exchange Washington message. The bequest is to be used in giving commissions for mural paintings.

N. Y. K. LINE

PASSAGE RATES FROM BOMBAY.

	SINGLE		RETURN	
	Cabin	Tourist	Cabin	Tourist
Colombo	£ 7	5	£—	—
Singapore	19	12	30	—
Hongkong	26	17	—	30
Shanghai	30	19	50	30
Kobe	35	22	50	30
Yokohama	36	23	50	30

(Return tickets valid for one year)

S'Francisco and L'Angeles: 1st G$ 409, 358, 341.

Vancouver and Seattle: 1st G$ 358.

European ports via America or Canada (Variety of the rates).	1st	£110—138
	2nd	£89—105
	Tourist	£76—83

PASSAGE RATES FROM COLOMBO.

Marseilles	1st	£64.61.52
	2nd	40.37.35
London	1st	69.66.57
	2nd	44.41.38
Round the World	1st	153.181
	2nd	104.134

(Variety of rates)

Students Rates	Single.	Return
Marseilles 3rd	£17-0-0	£32-0-0
London "	19-6-9	36-8-0

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279:
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

FROM FAR & NEAR

ENGLISH AS SHE IS SUNG.

A correspondent writes as follows in a London journal:—

I recently attended an L.C.C. schoo concert. At the conclusion the boys and girls sang the National Anthem. It sounded like this:—

"Gor sive ar grishus Kin,
Lon live ar nobo Kin,
Gor sive ver Kin,
Sen im vitoreous,
'Arpy an glowreous,
Lon to rign over us,
Gor sive ver Kin!"

WELL WATER 2,000 YEARS OLD.

Water from some wells in southern Wisconsin may be 2,000 qears old, E. F. Bean, State geologist, has calculated.

Water in these wells, it develops, must first seep through a layer of sandstone from 400 to 1,200 feet thick, The movement of water in this sandstone is only .4 inches an hour, or 292 feet a year. "Nearly 2,000 years must elapse," says the geologist, "before water which falls on central Wisconsin travels 100 miles south through the stone and is pumped out."

BUTLER'S 800 EMPTY BOTTLES.

Eight hundred empty wine bottles were said to have been found in the bedroom of John Alfred Taylor a butler, who was sentenced at Marlborough-street Police Court to eight weeks' imprisonment in the second division.

Taylor was employed by Mr. Cornelius W. Dresselhuys, a company director. The missing wine was valued at over £400.

A PROFITABLE PLAY.

More than £12,000 is understood to have been paid to Mr. Noel Coward as his share in the profits of his play "Design for Living" which ran to full houses in New York for seventeen weeks. In spite of the depression the play produced £90,000 gross profits.

Mr. Coward is stated to have received £9,000 in royalties as author as well as £3,400 in salary as the leading "star" at a rate of £200 a week. He also received a considerable sum as part-owner of the production, and has sold the film rights.

NIAGARA FALLS TURN RED

Niagara Falls have turned blood-red, apparently as the result of some disturbance of the bed of the river in its upper reaches, cabled the New York correspondent of the "News Chronicle" in mail week.

The change took place during the night, and at dawn persons living near the Falls were startled to see that the normal majestic colour symphony of green and white had been transformed to a bizarre crimson.

The effect was described as that of gigantic moving curtains of red velvet draped over the rocks.

As the news spread, hundreds of sightseers gathered to see the phenomenon.

TWELVE-YEAR-OLD PILOT,

After only a few hours' instruction, Lady Mary Vane-Tempest-Stewart, daughter of Lord Londonderry, Secretary of State for Air, is able to take complete control of an aeroplane. She can take off, land, loop-the-loop, and spin, but until she is seventeen she will not be allowed to hold a pilot's certificate.

Lady Mary is twelve years old, and she has been having flying lessons at Heston Aerodrome since the summer. Her instructor is Captain V. H. Baker, who also taught Lord Londonderry and another daughter, Lady Margaret, to fly,

Captain Baker said to a reporter: "Lady Mary is a born flyer. She has only had a few hours' instruction, yet already she handles a 'plane like an old stager. Naturally we go up together in a dual-control machine, but I do nothing except sit still and enjoy myself. Lady Mary," he added "is never so happy as when she is sending the 'plane over in a loop or nose first in a spin towards the ground. She will continue to have instruction each year to keep her hand in until she is seventeen."

NEW NAMES OF MONTHS.

A complete change in the German names for the months of the year is likely to be one of the results of the Nazi regime. A set of names for the months, derived from Gothic, has always existed, but has been ignored in favour of the Latin names.

The Nazi party has decided to bring back the old forms, and in Westphalia the change will become official on January 1. Whether other districts will follow suit is not known.

The old names for months of the qear are mainly cnnected with weather and agriculture, and their order is as follows:—Hartung, Hornung, Lenzing; Ostermond; Wonnemond; Brachet; Heuert; Ernting; Scheiding; Gilbhart Nebelung, and Juimond.

PASSION PLAY TERCENTENARY

Twenty-eight main performances of the Passion Play will be given next summer by the villagers of Oberammergau in honour of the 300th anniversary of the Play. The dates are: May 27; June 3, 11, 17, 25; July 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29; August 1, 5, 8, 12, 15, 19, 22, 26, 29; September 3, 5, 10, 12, 16. Twelve of these dates are Sundays.

MAMMOTH AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

72,000 square yards of floor space will be used by the "Green Week" Agricultural Show in Berlin to be held from January 27 to February 4. In addition to departments dealing with every branch of agriculture, there will be sections devoted to the hunt and angling, cat and dog shows and parades of riding and driving horses taking part in the Fifth International Riding and Driving Tournment.

TURKEY ON METRIC SYSTEM.

From January 1 the whole of Turkey has been ordered to adopt the metric system of weights and measures. Under the old system the principal measurement of weight was the oke, equivalent to 2.8 pounds, and length measurements were in endazes, 25½ inches, and ahe deunum, 1,098¾ yards. The arshin ynd the djerib were used for land measurements.

GIANT-OCTOPUS.

Captured by fishermen after a furious battle a giant octopus was brought to St. John's from Dildo, Trinity Bay, and put in cold storage. Later it will be sent to the biological station at Bay Bulls.

From the tip of its tail to the tip of the longest tentacle the monster of the sea measures 20 feet. The longest tentacle is 12 feet, the size of a man's arm at the base and resembling a two-inch rope until it broadens, the under side covered with suckers, then tapering to a point.

In the middle of a mass of tentacles is a parrot-like mouth. The whole fish is pure white, and it is attracting much attention.

UNEQUALLED FOR BRILLIANCY AND LONG LIFE!
AMERICAN
EVEREADY
TRADE MARK
FLASHLIGHTS & BATTERIES
—they last longer
MADE IN U.S.A. A 69
Factory Representatives
DODGE & SEYMOUR, Ltd.
Calcutta—Bombay—Madras—Karachi
Lahore—Delhi

World Peace Through Universal Religion

New History Society Announces Prize Competition For Youth Of Asia

Mr. Mirza Ahmad Sohrab, Director of the New Historical Society of New York, writes as follows:—

The New History Society was founded on April 5 h, 1929 at its present Headquarters, 132 East 65th Street, New York, N. Y. by Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler and Mirza Ahmad Sohrab. On that occasion twenty-eight men and women signed their names in the Book of Membership, so forming the initial group of this Society. They adopted a set of principles under the title of: "The Ideals of the New History Society," the keynote of which is: "A United States of the World and a Universal Religion." At this writing (October 1933) the membership in the United States is about 2,000; meanwhile groups have been formed in Paris, Brussels, Vienna and Camaguey, Cuba. Members and friends of the Society are found in increasing numbers in many parts of the world.

The New History Society is an interdenominational, international inter-racial movement. In it one finds the followers of all religions, of many races and many countries who are banded together to serve the cause of Man and to establish the Kingdom of Peace in the hearts of the people.

The New History Society is principles on the Universal and constructive ideals of Baha-U-Llah and Abdul Baha, two great spiritual Teachers of the East who appeared in the last century announcing a new era in which peace, happiness and prosperity shall be shared by every man, woman and child on the face of the earth. It is a 'free' and 'independent' effort, ever ready to work and to co-operate with all progressive causes that have the betterment of humanity as their guiding purpose.

During the last four years the New History Society, desiring to help in the solution of various international problems has given series of lectures on international peace and justice and on the religions of the world. Such personalities as Rabiindranath Tagore Albert Einstein, Professor John Dewey, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, John Haynes Holmes, Sir E. Denison Ross, Dr. P. C. Chang, Claude Bragdon, Grand Duke Alexander of Russia, Helen Keller, Margaret Sanger, Halide of Turkey, Madame Malateir-Sellier, Monsieur Henry-Pate, Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies of France, Professor W. E. Rappard of the University of Geneva, Fenner Brockway, Oswald Garrison Villard, Devere Allen, Syud Hossain, Pandit J. C. Chatterji, Hon. V. J. Patel, and other leaders of progressive movements have spoken from its platform.

PRIZE COMPETITIONS.

In the beginning of 1932 the New History Society offered a Competition on the subject: "How can the colleges promote world peace?" to the students of the Universities of the United States. Two hundred and seventy-one students from one hundred and fifty-six Colleges took part in that competition. A second competition was given to the students of the Universities and Schools of the youth of the Universities and Europe on the subject "How can schools contribute to the realization of a United States of the World?"

The three Prizes, in each instance, have been 300 dollars, 200 dollars and 100 dollars. The European competition was opened on November 1st and closed on February 1st, 1933. Four hundred Essays were submitted in English, French and German from one hundred and ninety-one Universities and Schools—twenty-six European countries participating. The prizes were awarded on July 3rd. 1933 in the Grand Amphitheatre of the Serbonne University, Paris, France.

The New History Society offered its third Prize Competition to the students of the Universities and Schools of South and Central America, Mexico, West Indies and the adjacent Islands on the subject 'How can the youth of the Universities and Schools contribute to the reconstruction of the human Commonwealth?" The same three Prizes of 300 dollars, 200 dollars and 100 dollars were given for three best Essays of 1,200 words.

"New History," a magazine which keeps our members and friends informed of our activities, and which also includes addresses and articles by progressive thinkers and workers of the day, is published monthly in New York. Annual Subscription 1 dollar.

GREEN INTERNATIONAL.

The Green International is a Movement for the Higher Patriotism. The country of its members is the world. Their allegiance is to humanity. Their method is war resistance. Their symbol the Green Shirt. The Green International is sponsored by Peace Patriots, Passive Resistance Union, Pennsylvania Committee for Total Disarmament, War Resisters' International, War Resisters League, Women's Peace Society and New History Society. Co-operating organizations are Committee on Militarism in Education and Fellowship of Reconciliation. The Green International has already established a number of Chapters in the Universities of the United States, and is forming groups in other parts of the world. The Green International Poster will be mailed free to Peace Societies for display.

A monthly record of the activities of the Groups organized both in educational institutions and outside of them in the United States and abroad is presented in mimeograph form. This serves as a connecting link for those forces, organizations and individuals that are working to-day for a Warless To-morrow. Annual subscription—fifty cents.

GOAL.

World Peace is the goal which the New History Society has set for itself, and with this in view, it works for the emancipation of the minds and souls of men from the traditions and customs of the past. It intends to srive without rest for the establishment of a social commonwealth based on order, justice, liberty and truth. Its slogan is:

"A UNITED STATES OF THE WORLD AND A UNIVERSAL RELIGION."

For the free literature of the New History Society and the Green International in English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Polish, Russian, Esperanto, Chinese, etc., write to the Secretary.

FOURTH PRIZE COMPETITION.

The Fourth International Prize Competition of the New History Society will be held in July 1934.

The prizes will be as follows:—

First prize 300 dollars.
Second prize 200 dollars.
Third prizes 100 dollars.

They are offered to the entire Youth of Asia—male and female, up to the age of thirty, for the three best essays of not more than 2,000 words on the subject:

"How can Youth contribute to the realization of a Universal Religion?"

AWARD COMMITTEE.

Following is a list of some of the striking personalities who acted and are now acting on the Award Committees of the preceding competitions and of the one at present in progress in Latin America:

Dr. John Dewey, Columbia University.
Mr. James G. McDonald, Chairman of Foreign Policy Association.
Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Free Synagogue.
Rt. Hon. the Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, M. Salvador De Madariaga, Spanish Ambassador to France.
Professor Gilbert Murray, President of the Executive of the League of Nations Union.
Professor W. E. Rappard, Institut Universitaire de Hautes Etudes Internationales.
Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, Minister of Panama to the United States of America.
Dr. Hubert C. Herring, Committee on Cultural Relations with South America.
Miss Frances R. Grant, Vice-President of the Roerich Museum.
Dr. Sabatia Sampaio, Consul General of Brazil to New York.
Mr. Benjamin Cohen, Charge d'Affaires of the Republic of Chile to the United States of America.
Dr. Adrian Recinos, Minister of Guatemala to the United States of America.

For Full One Year

You can remain hale and hearty if you use our AKSIR NO. 1 i.e. MAHAT BAJI KARAN AUSHADH during these few months of winter. It is a general aphrodisiac, not an ordinary tonic, but a real re-juvenator. It removes disabilities caused by excesses Gout, Rheumatism. It is also efficacious for cold, coughs and catarrh and cures diseases due to wind and phlegm, good for fistula, asthma etc. It also cures loss of memory, bad complexion, Diabetes Insipidis etc. Price 64 pills Rs. 4, 32 pills Rs. 2/- Sample -/8.

TILA NO. 1. Those, who have ruined their lives by abuses should also use externally Tila No. 4 1 along with the above Aksir No. 1. It will infuse a new life in the muscles and veins and make a new man of you within 15 days. Price Rs. 5 per phial, Sample Re. 1-4-0.

One of the Latest Testimonials.

Dear Sir, I cannot too much praise your Tila. Your medicines possess the same virtues which are found in your advertisements. Your Aksir No. 1 is a medicine which makes one's complexion red within a fortnight.

BHUKRERI 18-9-33

The Amritdhara Pharmacy has in stock about 400 useful medicines for every disease. Catalogue can be had (Free.) Also get a free book entitled "Manhood, lost and regained."

Postal & Tele. Address:—AMRITDHARA 5, LAHORE.

MANAGER *Amritdhara Pharmacy, Amritdhara Buildings, Amritdhara Road, Amritdhara Post Office, Lahore.*

FAMOUS JOCKEY OFF TO S. AMERICA

Steve Donoghue, the famous jockey and Mr. Stanley Wootton, the trainer, left on Dec. 30th Southampton aboard the "Arlanza" for South America.

Photo shows: Steve Donoghue shaking hands with the Captain, watched by Stanley Wootton.

RADEK SEES RED

World Conflagration Inevitable, Says Russian Publicist

That "German Fascism and Japanese Imperialism have placed in the order of the day a struggle for a redivision of the world" is the main argument of an article which Radek publishes in "Izvestia". He declares that both German and Japanese ambitions are principally directed against the Soviet Union, and tries to prove that they are also directed against France, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania, the Baltic States, China, and the United States, but that British Imperialism cherishes a dream of confining the aggression exclusively against the Soviet Union. He characterises this as a vain dream, asserting that Japanese expansion would strike at the United States, China, and even through Australia, the British Empire.

Devoting some attention to German writings about the possible German dominance of East Central Europe, 'Radek' says: "It is not a matter of indifference to the Soviet Union whether its neighbours are an independent Poland, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, or mere German colonies," and reaches the conclusion that "where ever war may begin, it will acquire a world scope, involving all the Powers."

FRANCE MUST HONOUR HER DEBTS

Hearst Asks U. S. To Seize Her Assets In Case Of Default

In a scathing article printed in its biggest, boldest type and spread across an entire page on January 1, the "New York American"—presumably William Randolph Hearst himself—again reminds France that her War debts to the United States "are not dead."

"There is not the slightest chance," it is said, that the American public will acquiesce in the evident desire of France to see her War borrowings treated as bygones and forgotten.

"Andrew Jackson knew how to deal with the defaulter France," is the title of the article. This is a reference to the claims arising from the seizures and destruction of American shipping during the Napoleonic wars, Great Britain and European nations, it is recalled, settled, but "the French Government, bound by a treaty reached in Paris to pay the United States dolls. 5,000,000, defaulted on the first instalment, due February 18, 1823, because the French Chamber refused to vote the money to meet the payments due under the treaty."

WHAT HAPPENED THEN.

Finding the French Chamber disinclined to carry out the treaty, Jackson addresser a message to Congress in which he remarked that "it was a principle that when one nation refused just debts, that the aggrieved nation seized property belonging to the citizens of the defaulting nation. If, therefore, France does not pay the money at the next session of her Parliament, the United States ought to delay no longer to take by force what it cannot get by negotiation."

"The tremendous outcry in Paris was recalled, and the American Minister in Paris was offered his passports," says the "American." "The vigorous Jackson scored his point."

Britain offered her mediation, which was accepted, and the French decided to adhere to the treaty. The payments were made and the incident was closed.

Here, concludes the editorial, is a lesson for Roosevelt and the State Department in dealing with the French of to-day.

LAIKOL

CLEAN ADHESIVE

PASTE

In 5-oz. and 10-oz. pots with brushes as supplied to Govt. and Mercantile Houses. Can be supplied also in bulk or in 26-oz., bottles.

Samples on request.

BENGAL PASTE CO.,
10, Dehi Entally Road, CALCUTTA

My Scientific System of Graduated **PHYSICAL CULTURE**
11th Edition 90th Thousand.

IT IS FREE—This will show you some of my remarkable achievements in Health-building exercises, many pages with nice photographs of myself and a number of my pupils. All I ask is the price of postage—As 2. Order for a copy a once

Prof. M. V. KRISHNA RAO,
Ootacamund (S. India).

EARN Rs. 300 A MONTH

By learning by post or personally soap making from graduate factory experts. Time short, Fees moderate & perfect training guaranteed. Unemployed youths of Bombay, Bengal, U. P., C. P; Punjab, etc., and Burma, Ceylon, Persia, China; etc., have, after learning and actually earning decently opined our "House" as the foremost institution for solving unemployment. For their opinions and details. write to:

B. Dutta, B.A., B.L., (Cal.) F.R.E.S. (Lon,)
SOAP TRAINING HOUSE,
Saidpur (Rangpur), Bengal.

WHITHER SCIENCE?

Problems Which 1934 May Definitely Solve—And Also Those Which It May Not

No one knows what will be discovered in 1934, but anyone who reads the scientific Press can form a shrewd idea of some of the things which scientists will try to discover, observe Prof. J. B. S. Haldane, F. R. S., writing in "News Chronicle."

In the oldest science, astronomy, much of the work is careful measurement and cataloguing. From the register of the motions of so-called fixed stars, it has been deduced that the Milky Way and the stars within it, including our sun, go round its centre once in about two hundred million years. We have done about one round since the coal measures were laid down, and perhaps ten since the earth was formed.

But these numbers are very inaccurately known, and more accurate statistics are needed to fix them. Detailed study of the spectra of individual stars, and particularly the sun, will give us more precise knowledge both of their composition and of the temperature and the storminess of their atmospheres.

Our knowledge of our own planet is extending, both outwards and inwards. Balloonists are exploring the cold stratosphere, and the higher warm layers are being investigated, partly by watching meteors at a special observatory in the Arizona desert, and partly by reflecting radio signals from them.

Let us hope that a study of stopping power for shooting stars will furnish figures for the use of the Slough Radio research station, and help to abolish fading.

Just as the ionosphere reflects radio waves down again, there are layers inside the earth whose existence has been discovered because they rexect earthquake waves up.

"Should the Disarmament Conference succeed, it might be induced to celebrate its success and aid science by making an artificial earthquake with the unwanted explosives. Otherwise science must wait for natural earthquakes."

NEW "MATTER."

In the basic science of physics two new sorts of matter have been discovered in the last two years, the neutron and the positive election. They are elusive objects whose lives, in the laboratory, last for less than a millionth of a second before they coalesce with once of the better known and stabler kinds of stuff. But in interstellar space they may travel for millions of years without a collision, and some at least of these so-called cosmic rays are probably positive electrons.

So the physicists who will devote 1934 to studying them are perhaps laying the basis of future astronomical developments.

The neutron and the positive electron were discovered at Cambridge and Pasadena, where million-volt potentials are available to coax them out of their hiding-places. But a lightning flash has a thousand million volts behind it.

"A group of South African physicists who are studying thuuderstorms may be preparing the way for the utilisation of this force, and if they are successful, will enable us to penetrate yet further into the hidden properties of matter.

NEW COMPOUNDS.

Chemists will be busy, not merely for the next year, but for the next generation, with making compounds of "heavy hydrogen" or diplogen. It is not a very rare substance. Water contains about one part of it in sixty thousand, but it is difficult to prepare it at all pure.

Its immediate interest is that it will furnish a crucial test for the new mathematical chemistry which has grown up in the last few years.

The laboratory chemists complain that their mathematical colleagues have mainly busied themselves with sums whose answers were already known. They have now the chance of predicting the properties of diplogen compounds.

Will sugar in which diplogen has been substituted for normal hydrogen be solid or liquid? Will it be more or less soluble in water than ordinary sugar? Will it taste sweet? I venture to guess that it will. Will it be a foodstuff, a useful drug or a poison?

Among the new compounds to be made some will no doubt be of practical value. They will make somebody's fortune, almost certainly not that of their discoverers!

"But whether we shall first get new dyes, new drugs, new lubricants, or new poisons, no one can say.

BIOLOGISTS' HUNT.

Biologists interested in evolution are eagerly waiting for a full account of 'Ichthyostegis," a fossil which appears to link fish and amphibians and has recently been discovered in Greenland But biochemists as well as palaeontologists are busy with the family three of life.

If the presence of certain chemical substances in them is confirmed, we shall be led to believe that the echinoderms (starfish and sea urchins) are the invertebrate group most closely related to the vertebrates. Since their embryos have bilateral, not radial, symmetry, and their ancestors probably possessed it, this idea is not as odd as it appears at first sight.

Other biochemists are studying the chemistry of development. There is a substance found in some tissues, but not yet purified, which, if placed under the developing membranes of hen's egg, will cause the development of an extra head (not a very perfect head as yet).

Perhaps it may be isolated during the New Year, in which case great possibilities in the control of animal form will be opened.

Meanwhile we can control it to a considerable extent by scientific breeding, as any visitor to a popultry show can see for himself. But the modern study of heredity goes, much farther than this.

"We are not merely studying how characters are inherited, but how the machinery of heredity works. This enables us to circumvent what unscientific thinkers call destiny."

Certain mice are dwarfs by heredity. And dwarfs they remain unless given injections of a particular hormone which makes them grow up. In 1934 students of genetics will be more and more occupied with such problems, both in animals and plants.

INFLUENZA VIRUS.

In most branches of science Britain and the United States are now leading.

Germany has dropped out of the race since half her scientific elite, not all Jews, lost their positions, and probably ties for the third place with Japan.

But in plant and animal breeding much of the best work is being done in the Soviet Union, and it is there that some of the great advances of 1934 may be made.

So little serious work is being done on human heredity that few great discoveries in that field are likely. But other branches of medical science are forging ahead.

"Next year will see the discovery of the influenza virus confirmed or disproved."

The public will hear more of the experiments which have apparently succeeded in immunising animals against certain types of cancer.

Another vitamin will probably be obtained pure.

How far these results will be allowed to benefit the general public depends on political and economic developments.

Will the advance of chemistry physics merely cause more unemployment?

Will our small knowledge of human biology be used largely to bolster up family and racial pride?

Will the elementary school child be given a chance of learning more of the science on which our civilisation is so largely based?

These are questions which will not be answered in the laboratory.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Post Box No. 322 Tel. No. 22337

Subscription Rates.
DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 20-0	Rs. 25-0
6 Months	Rs. 11-0	Rs. 13-0
3 Months	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 7-0
1 Month	Rs. 2-4	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 45 for 1 Year Rs. 25 for 6 Months.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 4-0	Rs. 5-0
Half-Yearly	Rs. 2-8	Rs. 3-0

FOREIGN.
Yearly ..... Rs. 10
Half-Yearly ..... Rs. 6
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

CATARACT?

No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation. Safe and sure cure in four weeks. For full particulars, please apply—SRI WORKS, 11, Beadon Street, Calcutta. (B.C.H.)

BIBLICAL MSS

WHY CODEX SINAITICUS IS MORE PRECIOUS THAN ALL OTHER SURVIVING DOCUMENTS

The purchase of an old manuscript of the Bible may not be considered a great event by the man in the street. The same may possibly be said of the pious man whose only aim in reading his Bible is to draw from it a healthy nourishment for his soul.

Although sufficient for all practical purposes, the English version, as presented to us in churches and schools, exhibits an inherent insufficiency for the educated man anxious to inquire into the "how" and the "why" of the text which he is perusing.

The answer to this "how" and "why" is supplied by the critical student, who bases his arguments on three different sets of proofs; the manuscripts, the patristic quotations and the ancient translations.

The best and most authoritative of these proofs is undoubtedly the first—that is to say, the argument derived from manuscripts, because the older a manuscript is the nearer it brings us to the period in which the Bible was written, writes Dr. A. Mingana in the "News Chronicle."

CRIME OF DIOCLETIAN.

Unfortunately we have no Biblical MSS. coming down to us from the first three centuries of our era., It is true that we possess some papyri fragments of this or that Book of the Old and New Testaments, from the end of the third century, but no complete Book has come down to us from any of those three centuries.

Some scholars lay the blame for this deficiency at the door of Diocletian, who it is reported ordered the Sacred Books of the Christians to be destroyed; but I do not believe that this act of vandalism could by itself account for the disappearance of all the Biblical MSS. .. . .

I hold that few complete MSS. of the Bible were transcribed before the time of Diocletian, for the simple reason that we have no evidence that the use of parchment—the only material on which a book could then be written—had sufficiently spread in Asia Minor, Syria and Egypt to warrant us to believe in the existence of complete Biblical MSS. before the beginning of the fourth century.

The material used before this century was mainly papyrus and no good book, in the sense in which we understand the word book, can be written on papyrus. The most that a scribe could do with papyrus was to produce a roll and not a book.

SURVIVING THREE MSS

In my opinion, therefore, no book has come down to us from the first three centuries of our era, because not many books were written at that time. It was the age of 'rolls' and not of books.

It is only from the fourth century that there begins the series of the innumerable MSS. which lie on the shelves of the libraries and museums of East and West; and from the whole of this century, in which Christendom emerged victorious from the Roman persecutions, we only possess three MSS.

The one which has now found a resting place in our national museum.

Another, which since 1481 has been the most cherished treasure of the Vatican.

The third, which is preserved in the monastery of Mount Sinai; a Syriac palmpsest containing in a more or less complete form the four Gosses in the o'd Syriac translation known as Sinaitic Syriac.

The monastery of Mount Sinai has always been respected by Mohammedan warriors; and having also been out of the reach of the Mongol hordes, has proved during its long history to be a veritable storehouse of early Christian literature in Greek, Syriac and Arabic, and I will not be surprised if in the future even the provenance of the Vaticanus is ultimately traced to it.

Apart, therefore, from any other consideration, to possess one of the first books that the ingenuity of man has produced is in itself an event of some importance.

The above two Greek MSS. of the whole of the Bible are often called by the name of the place in which they were found: the Vaticanus because found in the Vatican, and the Sinaiticus because discovered in the monastery of Mount Sinai by the celebrated Biblical scholar, C. Tischendorf.

Both MSS. are contemporary and Tischendorf, who examined them carefully, is of the opinion that the same hand which wrote the Vaticanus can easily be detected in the Sinaiticus.

WHICH IS THE MORE PRECIOUS?

This opinion seems to me probable from the fact that there were not many scribes of that period who could make good use of parchment as their writing material, and it is very likely that the same scribe had a hand in the execution of both MSS.

There is also ground for believing that these MSS. are the only two direct descendants that have come down to us of the 50 large copies of the Scriptures which Constantine ordered in A.D. 330 to be carefully written for the use of the churches of the new metropolis.

It is very difficult to decide which of the above two MSS. is more ancient, and consequently more valuable. There are some extraneous points, however, which might slightly outweigh the balance in favour of the Sinaiticus.

So far as the New Testament is concerned—and it is mostly in the domain of the New Testament that these MSS. have such a preponderating importance—the Sinaiticus gives us a complete text, while the Vaticanus lacks many important sections, such as I, and II. Timothy, Titus and Philemon.

SAVED FROM THE OVEN.

The Sinaiticus contains also some precious glosses that are missing in the Vaticanus. One of these glosses is to the effect that a certain reading which it exhibits is that which was transcribed by Antoninus the Confessor and collated with Origen's Hexapla by the hold martyr Pamphilius, when in prison at Caesarea.

The account which Tischendorf has left us on his discovery of this precious remnant of Christian antiquity reads like a page from a story book.

He narrates in vivid terms how in 1844 he could only get a few leaves of it, which are now in the library of Leipzig, and how in 1859 he discovered the greater part of the MS, in the call of the majordomo of the monastery of St. Catherine.

He is emphatic that its leaves had been cut up to be used for book-binding purposes, and leaves no doubt in our mind that but for his timely intervention they would have found their final destination in the oven of the monastery.

DIFFICULT TO READ.

Like all ancient inscriptions, the Sinaiticus is written without any space between the words. The English reader will have an idea of this primitive method of writing if he were to read: In the beginning was the word.

The importance of the above two MSS. will be better understood if we realise that it is mainly on them that the Greek text of our Bible is based.

Photographs of them are found in all the great libraries of Europe and America, and our Biblical scholars are scanning their contents with great care and painstaking labour, so that perchance they may discover in them a word or a syllable which would enable us to understand more clearly the mind of the Master.

It is true that photogrphs of them are in the hands of all scientific investigators, but it is one thing to possess the picture of a gem and another thing to possess the gem itself.

CODEX SINAITICUS.

A MANAGER AT THIRTEEN

London Underground Cinema Boy's Job

Eddie Oliver, the 13-year-old "underground cinema boy." of Ramsgate has been given the job of manager of the Schoolboys' Own Sinema Theatre at the Schoolboys' Exhibition at the White City.

The theatre seats 500 people, and there are six performances daily of films of especial appeal to boys.

Eddie, who starts his new duties immediately, arrived in London yesterday, and was presented last night with a home talkie instrument.

He will talk to the boys in his audiences about the films that they are to see.

For three years Eddie has beats giving cinema shows in an underground room at his home at a charge of 1d for entrance, but the room, as reported in yesterday's "News-Chronicle," was condemned by the Chief Constable as a possible "death-trap," and the boy's mother was fined £1 under the Punjab Health Act. She promised that the room would not be used for the shows in future.

PROPAGANDA BY FIREWORKS

Swastika Parachute Made In Japan

According to reports in the Austrian Government organ "Reichspost", and in other Viennese papers, the police have discovered large-scale smuggling of propaganda and explosives from Germany during the last days of the old year. They are stated to have come mostly down the Danube or across the Inn to Upper Austria and then in motor lorries to Vienna and elsewhere.

The police discovered amongst the smuggled material not only large quantities of Nazi literature but ovalshaped hand-grenades filled with a highly effective teargas, effective stink-bombs and cardboard boxes filled with explosives. They also found fireworks of Japanese origin some of which "when shot into the air, burst into a parachute from which hang numberless swastikas."

WIFE MAY TESTIFY

Important Decision By U. S. Supreme Court

A revolutionary decision has been given by the United States Supreme Court upsetting the the ancient rule that a wife may not testify for her husband.

"Welcome both for itself and for the reasoning on which it rests," says the New York "Times," "is the decision that in a criminal trial in a Federal Court the defendant's wife is competent to testify in his behalf."

The case in which the decision was made involved a North Carolina man, found guilty of a prohibition law violation, and whose wife was not permitted to testify for his. The court said: "Whatever was the danger that an interested witness would not speak the trhth—and the danger never was as great as claimed—its effect has been minimised almost to the vanishing point by the test of cross-examination, the increased intelligence of jurors, and perhaps other circumstances.'.

WHEN WITCHCRAFT WAS RAMPANT IN EUROPE

Strange And Horrible Beliefs Of Middle Ages

It is a sad thought that the present will provide so little mystery for the future. Our books and our photographs will leave few loopholes for speculation. Helen of Troy is a legend of beauty for all time, but everybody will know what Garbo looked like; nor will Napoleon ever fire the imagination like King Arthur. The uncertainty of the past is provoking. One man puts a few pieces together and says, "This is the truth"; and if another says,, "Why, necessarily?" he can always reply, like the March Hare, "Why not?"

"Why" and "why not" have lately been having a battle royal in print on the subject of witchcraft, and anybody curious to see how many different interpretations can be put on the same material is recommended to read three new books: "The God of the Witches," by Margaret A. Murray (Sampson Low); "Witchcraft and Demonianism," by C. L'Estrange Ewen (Heath Cranton) and "The Werewolf" by Montague Summers (Kegan Paul). The first of these is constructive; the second destructive; and the third frankly credulous. All, on their individual merits, are fascinating, writes "John O' London's Weekly."

OLD GOD, NEW DEVIL.

Miss Murray's theory is that witchcraft as we know it, Sabbaths, broomsticks, charms, and all, is the survival of the old indigenous European faith as opposed to the new faith of Christianity. A miracle in your own faith, she remarks, is Black Magic (with capitals) in another, and the Christians uncharitably labelled the old god Devil. For centuries the two faiths existed side by side in England. Christianity was just a veneer in the top layers of society. The people were openly pagan; and not only the people, for in 1303 the Bishop of Coventry was accused before the Pope of doing homage to the Devil in the form of a sheep. The Devil was, in fact, the old Horned God of a people to whom cattle were the main thing in life. His worshippers, whom we call witches, were the fairies, the Little People, the descendents of the early races who inhabited Western and Northern Europe. (Shakespeare was responsible for the shrinkage in size of fairies; they only began to creep into acorn cups and have gossamer wings after the "Midsummer Night's Dream." Before that they were evidently mortal in every way).

THIRTEENS.

The witches covens (assemblies of thirteen) were the highly organized priesthood of the Horned God; the Incarnate God was the supreme chief of the coven, and there were twelve others, including a leader known as the officer, and a woman-member called the Maiden (hence Joan of Arc's title of 'La Puceele," the Maid). A garter was a sign of authority. Sometimes the covens combined; thirty-nine people, for instance, i.e., three covens, conspired to destroy James VI of Scotland. The members of the coven met weekly at an Esbat, and four times a year there were grand Sabbats, or open air meetings of the believers, at which there was music, feasting, dancing, worships, and certain fertility rites which seem gross to Christian ideas, but were natural enough to a primitive people.

HUMAN SACRIFICE.

One of the main ideas in the worship of the Horned God was that of the Divine Victim. Lest the god should grow old and fail in his powers, he must be killed after a certain period of years. This meant that the supreme chief, the man who represented the god to the worshippers, had to die, unless he found a substitute or sacrificed an animal instead. Miss Murray attempts to prove that William Rufus and Thomas a Becket both died as Divine Victims; that in the end they courted the death they knew to be their fate, and that the news of it had been expected by everyone who understood the cult. Other historical points which she clears up in the light of her theory are Robin Hood and the Order of the Garter. Robin Hood's name, she says, refers to the animal head-covering worn by leaders of this cult; he had his coven of twelve; and Christian priests were his natural prey because they belonged to the opposing Faith. The story of the Order of the Garter is that a lady dropped her garter while dancing with Edward III, and was overcome with confusion. The king picked it up, fastened it on his own leg, with the words, "Honi soit qui mal y pense." and founded the Order of the Garter, with twenty-six knights in honour of the event. Miss Murry suggests that it took more than a dropped garter to shock a lady of the fourteenth century, and that she was confused because the possession of it showed her holding of authority in the Old Religion. Moreover, Edward, by taking it himself, put himself in the position of the Incarnate God in the eyes of his pagan subjects.

SATANISM.

After this religious exaltation of witchcraft Mr. C. L'Estrange Ewen's book seems like a cold douche. The witches' Devil, in his view, was not an old god relabelled, but simply Satan, the Old Seducer, the Spirit of Evil. He denies any organization in the cult of Satanism, refutes any examples of the covens of thirteen, and throws a very humiliating light on the whole black business. St. Guthlac (c. 700) was relieved to find that some midnight marauders were only devils, and not, as he had feared, Welshmen! If a woman had a child, and didn't like to account for its parentage, she put it down to the Devil, which apparently freed her from any possible blame. Indeed, it is suggested that the Devils clothed in black were often simply renegade priests; also that a good deal of exorcism was practised as a money-making fraud. As for the witches—poor old things, pointed at by the village children—no wonder they cursed! Coincidence and ignorance lent colour to their supposed powers.

Two things stand out. First, the folly of professing witchcraft, from which no benefits were to be had, and much hardship. And second, the uncomfortable thought that Christians were not only responsible for the belief in witches, but infinitely more cruel than any witch could ever hope to be. John Wesley said that to give up belief in witchcraft was "in effect giving up the Bible.' And what did a few people blasted by the evil eye weigh in the balance against 300,000 people executed on the strength of the bull issued in 1485 by Pope Innocent VIII against devil-worshippers, incendiarists, and the like?

TRIALS FOR WITCHCRAFT.

Mr. Ewen is concerned chiefy with the legal history of witchcraft in England, from the time in 1542 when witchcraft and sorcery were first made punishable by death, to the time in 1685 when the last witch was executed in England. The body of his book is a very valuable collection of reports of trials. The charges were often petty, and the trials more than discreditable to the people who held them. Superstitions were accepted without question, the opinions of hysterical people and the confessions of the witches under pressure, though not (in England) torture, were taken as evidence of guilt; and conditions in prisons were so bad that many of the accused died before they came to trial. Nor was the medical profession much more helpful than the law. Diseases not understood, including hysteria and epilepsy, were put down to demoniacal possession, and many tubercular declines were no doubt attributed to the evil power of the witches.

"Evidence," of familiars was considered proof of the black art. Familiars (a distinguishing feature of English witchcraft) were animals, cats, dogs, toads, or anything else, sent out by the witches to effect their ill designs. Some of their names are entertaining: Hercules, Vinegar Tom, Pretty, Rutterkin, Tewhit, Jockey, Elimanzer, and Germany. It was supposed that as a reward for their services the familiar sucked the witch's blood from some part of her body, thereby making a "devil's teat." Women accused of witchcraft were scarched for these marks, and any wart or protuberant mark was damning evidence of guilt. Altogether a sorry business.

WEREWOLFERY.

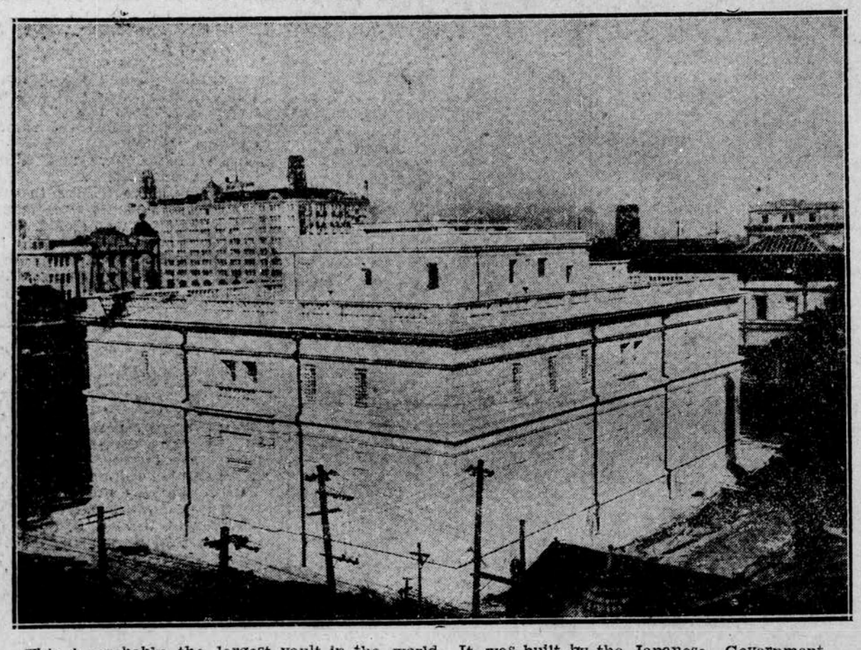
Mr. Montague Summers breaks different ground in his book on the werewolf.

A werewolf is defined as "a human being who either voluntarily of involuntarily changes of is metamorphosed into the apparent snape of a wilf, and who is then possessed of all the characteristics of that animal." So whereas a vampire is dead, a werewolf is fearfully alive. The belief in transformation into an animal is found all over the world. In Abyssinia there are werehyenas; in India tigers; in Malay leopards; in North America buffaloes, and in Mexico and Peru eagles and serpents. Circe shaped her victims into animals. Apollo on occasion assumed the shape of a wolf. Not to mention the story of Little Red Ridinghood.

Whether you personally believe in werewolfery or not, the subject has a murky fascination, and Mr. Summers makes the most of it. After all this gruesomeness and occultism it is a relief to turn to Byron's view:—

"Lykanthropy
I comprehend, for without transformation
Men become wolves on any slight occasion."

WORLD'S LARGEST "SAFE" BUILT FOR JAP GOLD

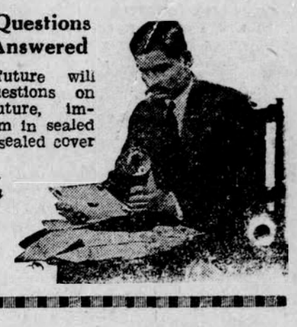


This is probably the largest vault in the world. It was built by the Japanese Government to hold about 350,000,000 yen worth of gold which will be used for Jap money. The building, which is of special construction so as to foil the most expert of Petermen, is 96 feet wide, 120 feet long and 50 feet high. Construction was started in October, 1931, and is practically completed. It is controlled by the Osaka branch of the Nippon Gingo (Bank of Japan).

I will foretell your FUTURE 5 Questions Answered

Do you wish to know how the future will affect your life? Write five questions on any subjects influencing your future, immediate or remote, and send them in sealed cover to Professor Jouhari. Your sealed cover with his expert replies will be Send your questions to-day. Our charge is Rs. 1|4 only. Postage extra.

PROF. JOUHARI, 108, Main St., amp. DEOLALI.



The flavour that Captivates is the flavour of
Darjeeling Tea Co.'s TEA

Such a Combination of good properties you will find in no other Tea.
Packed in Lead Packets and Air Tight Tins to preserve garden freshness.
4 lbs. Tins delivered under our Free delivery Rates at your Residence in British India.
Respectable Agents wanted.

DARJEELING TEA CO. 30|1, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

KATOL DESTROYS ALL PESTS
Bugs, fleas, ants, cockroaches, Silver-fish, etc.

KATOL Coils and Sticks are DEATH to Mosquitoes and Flies. Use them and save yourself from MALARIA. Katol Powder As. 6 per tin. Katol Coils or Sticks As. 12 per box.
Sole Agents:—
A. H. NASER & Co.,
Princess St. BOMBAY No. 2.
Obtainable at all Chemists, Druggists and Provision dealers.

ELEVENTH OLYMPIAD

Berlin Issues Invitations To 54 Countries To Participate In International Games In 1936

The official invitations to the nations of the world to participate in the Eleventh Olympic Games and the Fourth Olympic Winter Games, to be held at Berlin and Garmisch-Partenkirchen respectively, in 1936, were issued on the 18th December, 1933, by the German Organizing Committees. The invitations have been worded in accordance with the Olympic statutes and have been signed by the President of the Organizing Committee, the former State Secretary Dr. Theodor Lewald. The National Olympic Committees of the various countries have been requested to reply whether they accept the invitations. In the course of the official invitation it is stated as follows :—

Following the decision of the International Olympic Committee at its session in Barcelona in 1931 to allot the games of 1936 to the German capital, the German Olympic Committee initiated the preparations for 1936 shortly after the return of the German Olympic expedition from Los Angeles. The first decisive step was the establishment of the Organizing Committee in January, 1933. With the issue now of the official invitations the Organizing Committee appears formally before the Olympic bodies of the world, and thus ceremoniously demonstrates that the work has commenced and that it will be prepared in 1936 to welcome the youth of the world with Olympic hospitality. In accordance with Olympic custom and the significance of these invitations the German Foreign Office has been requested through its embassies and legations to inform the Governments of the participating countries that the National Olympic Committees of the countries concerned have been invited to the Games of 1936. Furthermore, the Foreign Office will inform the foreign Governments that the Government of the German Reich, and with it the entire German nation, will welcome most warmly the acceptance of the invitations. The whole German nation hopes that the peoples of the world will accept the invitations and send strong teams, thus contributing to make the festival of 1936 a festival of peace and of world-wide Olympic cultural communion.

COUNTRIES INVITED.

In accordance with the Olympic statutes, the invitations have been directed to all countries possessing Olympic Committees. These are :

Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia: Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Central America, Chile, China, Columbia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Great Britain, Guatemala, Hayti, Holland, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxemburg, Mexico, Monaco, New Zeeland, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, San Salvador, Spain, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

An invitation will be extended to Egypt when a National Olympic Committee has been constituted in that country.

OLYMPIC STADION FOR 1936.

Through the decision of Reichs Chancellor Hitler of Nov. 14th the festival grounds for the Olympic Games in 1936 will assume an imposing form, and will be perfected in a manner that earlier had never been deemed possible.

STADIUM TO ACCOMMODATE 100,000.

The 285 acres of land lying between Stadium tube railway station and the Pichelsberg district railway station are to be converted into a gigantic sports park. The land is situated on the western outskirts of Berlin, amidst beautifully wooded surroundings. The race-course now existing there—in—whose centre the present stadium is submerged, with underground approach —will be abolished and be incorporated in the new sports park. The Sports Forum hitherto standing outside the north side of the race-course will thus be linked directly with the new park. The stadium will remain the core of all but will be moved eastward, the Rennbahn Street leading to its centre and serving in future as approach for guests of honour. The main approach will be the Schwarzburg Allee, which is to be extended.

The stadium will be enlarged to accommodate 100,000 persons. The extra accommodation will be provided partly below and partly above the present level.

The whole area west of the new stadium will be equipped as a great festival ground for 250,000 persons, and will be encircled with a high wall of stands. The swimming basins will lie to the north of the stadium. A pool for contests, fifty metres long, will have stands on each side. It will be connected with a large bathing lake, which will serve for the very large number of persons who may be expected in future to seek recreation on these grounds.

A cycling track, 333⅓ metres long and with covered stands for 15,000 spectators, will be constructed on the east side of the park near the Stadium tube railway station. Yet north of it will be a lawn tennis stadium with accommodation for 10,000 spectators, ten further lawn tennis courts, and also covered courts.

The higher land, lying between the bathing lake on the one side and the lawn tennis and cycling stadia on the other, will be divided up into a number of sports grounds.

The training ground of the Sports Forum will be enlarged to the south of Graditzer Allee by the addition of a running track. This will have the same dimensions as the Stadium track, and is intended for practice for the races to be held on the Stadium track. The Sports Forum itself will be completed in accordance with the original plans, and a room for displays accommodating 1,500 spectators will be added to the main building of the "House of Sport."

The school of the German Gymnastic Association will be extended by a large building with residential quarters for students and others participating in the courses.

The racing stables now situated in the neighbourhood of the main buildings will be demolished. In the south-west corner of the race-course there will be provided a special ground for equestrian sports, equipped with its own stables.

An open-air theatre, accommodating 35,000 spectators, will be constructed in the north-west corner of the park, on the slope down to the valley of a former branch of the Spree.

This gigantic sports park with its equipment will make it possible for all the events of the Olympic Games—with the exception of rowing and sailing —to be held on the Stadion grounds, and will create an ideal centre such as has never previously existed for any contests.

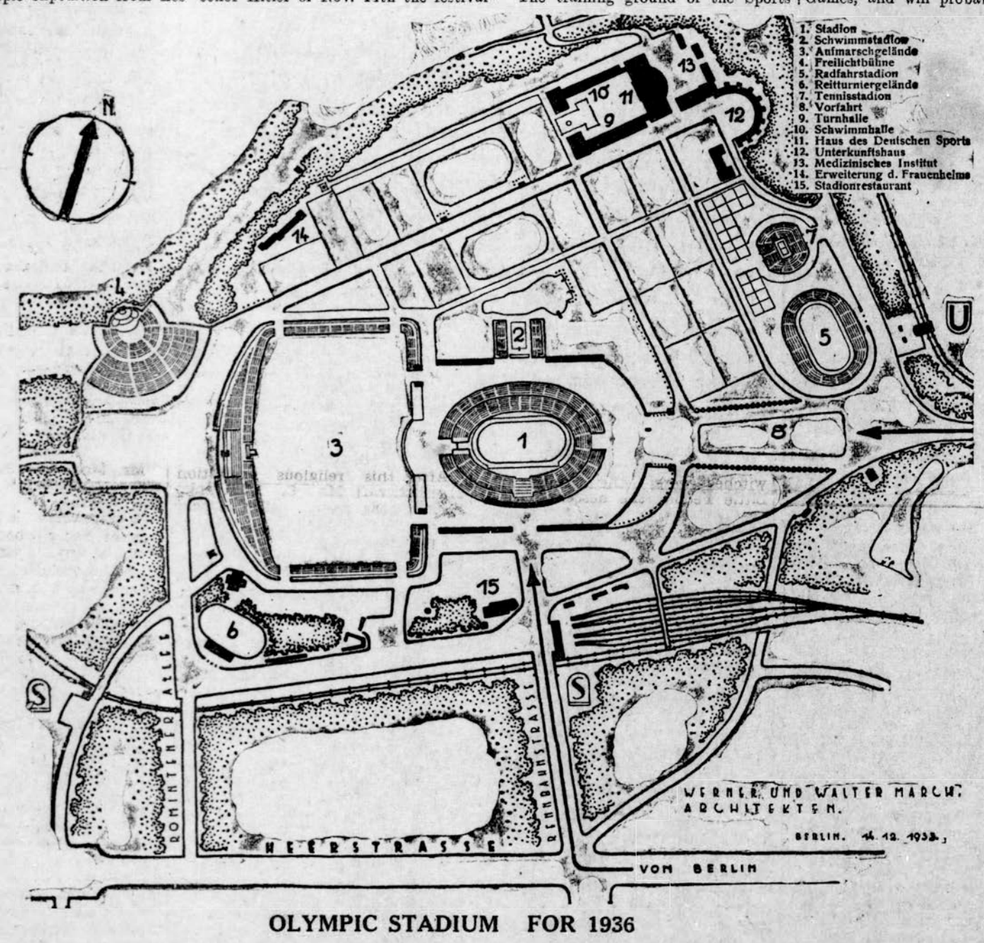
WORLD PREPARATIONS.

Preparations have started throughout the world for the Olympic Games to be held at Berlin in 1936. Reports received by the Organizing Committee indicate that the interest in these Games is even more wide-spread than it was for those of 1932. In Germany itself all authorities concerned are making careful preparations to ensure that the strongest possible teams shall be placed in the field. Chancellor Hitler has now approved the plans for the reconstruction of the Berlin Stadion and surrounding area, which will be converted into the most extensive sports park in the world.

The first big rehearsal for the Olympic Games will be staged in London next August, almost simultaneously with the German athletic championships. These will be the Empire Games, and will probably be held at the White City Stadium, where the Olympic Games of 1908 took place. Here representatives of the Mother Country and her many far-flung Dominions will meet to test their strength. These Empire Games have only been held once previously, in 1930, at Ottawa in Canada. Subsequent discussions at Los Angeles led to the establishment of the British Empire Games Federation, whose President is that well-known sportsman, the Earl of Derby. The Chairman is Sir James Leigh-Wood, whilst the Secretary is Mr. Evan A. Hunter, who is also Secretary to the British Olympic Association.

JAPAN.

Japan has a special interest in the XI Olympic Games, as it is hoped that the XII Olympic Games will be allotted to Tokio. In that event they will be linked up with the bi-millenary of the Japanese Empire in 1940. Search has been commenced for promising talent amongst the youth of Japan. Scholars and students will provide the principal recruits, since the general sporting life has not yet been developed so widely as in some other countries. Special training courses in light athletics were initiated during the past Autumn, some being under the direction of the famous jumper and sprinter, Chuhei Nambu, who in 1931 established a world's record for the long jump with 26 feet 2⅛ inches.



OLYMPIC STADIUM FOR 1936

Dante Society Inaugurated

MR. IRANI'S LECTURE ON DANTE

Mr. J. D. Irani, the well-known scholar, addressed the inaugural meeting of the Dante Society, recently held at "Casa-Italiana" at Colaba. The following are extracts from his speech:—

In all ages and in all countries, the soul of man has sought to assign to itself, a goal higher than that of a mere worldly existence. The history of religions will show how man has yearned everywhere and at all times for a greater ideal and how wonderful we find that the eventual ideal is one. In the same way, the bards of various countries, tired of singing the praise of worldly beauties and earthly attractions, have expressed the yearnings of their spirit in endless mystic songs, the ideal of which also is practically one.

In Asia, our Aryan culture and Aryan spirit have so expressed themselves that amongst poets separated by ages in point of time and by thousands of miles in point of space, we find that they have sung their mystic songs in a way which would show that the ruling idea was always one.

In the Songs of the Gathas sung by the first poet, humanity has known viz., Zoroaster, the soul yearns to meet Him,—the Father in Heaven, through Truth, Wisdom and Love. In India, in the Bhagvad Gita the soul is taught to seek its beloved in well-nigh the same way. In the Bible, the Christian Master teaches his followers to seek the Father through the path of love. In the beautiful Islamic poetry of the Persian Sufis, in the language of worldly love, the lover yearns for union with the Divine Beloved. When the Moguls conquered India, Persian literature and thought got mingled with the Aryan thought of ancient India, beautiful poetry sprang up in Hindi and Urdu, where it mattered very little whether the poet was a Hindu or a Moslem, for the beautiful and its object were one.

In Europe too, we have our mystic poets bue the King of them all was the Florentine Dante of imperishable fame. Dante's "Divine Comedia" is not a mere fanciful representation of the poet's imaginary flight in the realms of heaven purgatory and heaven. A deep design runs through this monumental poem and the purgatory and heaven deals with Dante's view of the Ascent of Man to the summit of perfection.

This glimpse of his life and his time will enable us to appreciate his ideal of love in the two of his greatest literary works, by which he is known best viz., the "Vita Nuova" or the "New Life" and the "Divine Comedy."

"VITA NUOVA"

The "Vita Nuova" is a collection of lyric songs, which are linked together by a prose narrative and gives the story of the poet's ideal love for Beatrice,—a love through the blessing of which,—to use the poet's words, "his thoughts were drawn from all vile things."

In this book the poet's inspiration is love, his subject matter is love, and his message to humanity is love and love alone. And what a love! Untarnished by the slightest touch of sensuality, he depicts the raptures of love, pure and unselfish. He describes the undying joy,—not of gratifying desires, but of self-forgetting rapture, the rapture of self-annihilation in the thought and idea of the beloved. And this rapture is depicted in the book so as to purify the man as to make him nobler; so to sweeten his existence, as to make him ever yearn to spread all around him the sweetness and perfume with which his life is so well suffused.

In the story of Dante's love for Beatrice and its consequent influence on the whole life and work of the great Italian Poet, we have the finest example of the power of noble womanhood and of the influence of love over the life and destiny of man.

In his exile, Dante's cherished possession was this ideal love and it proved to be the inspiration of his immortal work the "Divina Comedia." He thought he had sung of Beatrice well enough but that was in a way usual with all lovers. He determines therefore that if he sang any more, he must do it in a way as great and magnificent as was the great and divine love which he bore for her. And so whilst closing his "Vita Nuova" he says :—

"A wonderful vision has been vouchsafed to me wherein I saw things, that they made me determine that I should say nothing further of my blessed Beatrice, until such time as I could sing more worthily of her."

And thus Dante was inspired and thus a great love for a noble woman, gave to the world one of its greatest masterpieces in literature.

A NEW VISION.

We come now to the poet's vision of life beyond earth,—and he divides his great poem into three parts :—

The Vision of Hell—the region of the lost,
The Vision of Purgatory—the place of purification, and
The Vision of Paradise, where the ideal life progresses to perfection, towards the untramelled beauty of the Divine Presence.

The hero of the poem is Dante himself, and we feel the touch of his personality throughout the poem. In Hell, we find the Soul in Sin, we stand aghast at Dante's hate, his resentment and wrath, his vindictiveness and sternness of judgment. In Purgatory where the soul is in purification, and in Paradise where the soul progresses in the joy of bliss, we also find continuous touches of Dante's personalities. He indicates how he also hopes to purify himself so as eventually to enter the region of bliss, and gives his view of the Ascent of Man to the perfect stage of a superman and fit enough to enter the Sanctum Sanctorina.

DANTE'S PARADISE.

Dante's conception of Paradise is a wonderful combination of celestial music, a festival of ever-changing and resplendent light and the Heavenly joy of Perfected Love. Many a Poet has soared high and like Shelley has mounted up the blue heavens and sung with the skylark. But it was left for Dante alone to quit this earthly sphere and go through the ethereal atmosphere of the Nine Heavens, passing from planet to planet and entering the starry constellations, till finally in a glorious flight of thought, Dante meets with the Beatific Vision of the Supreme Being. His fruitful imagination conceives that his disembodied spirit moves upwards through great bolts of ethereal fire. At every successive stage, the Gates of Knowledge are open and the soul grows in eminence. The three lower Heavens are the Moon, the Mercury and the Venus, where still the shadow of Earth lingers, showing that the soul is still wanting in completeness of its spiritual fulfilment. But no soul is confined to these Lower Heavens. The idea in Paradise is of continual progress from the lower heavens to the highest, lifting the soul eventually in the presence of the Divine Essence.

So in the Lower Heavens of the Moon, the Mercury and the Venus, the soul is first filled with the qualities of the heart viz., Faith, Hope and Charity. And Dante boldly enough puts in these Heavens souls who were not quite free from sin in the earthly life, just to show that faults can exist with some of the highest of virtues and that many a poor soul, whom a conventional world is often tempted to condemn, may be more sinned against than sinning. For really as a French proverb goes : "To know all is to forgive all."

Then according to Dante, come the four Higher Heavens of the Sun, Mars, the Jupiter and the Saturn. In the first two, the soul is filled with the quality of Prudence, Fortitude and Self-sacrifice. Here we find philosophers and noble warriors who laid down their lives for a great cause. And, perhaps as an example of the quality of true charitableness, Dante without reserve puts the philosophers of rival schools together in one Heaven, though in this weak and weary world, the followers of these very schools in the bitterness of their controversies, never hesitated to denounce their opponents as heretics, fit only to be burnt mercilessly at the stakes. In the Heavens of Jupiter and Saturn, the attributes of Justice and Temperance reach to their perfection in the pilgrim's gradual progress towards hir self-realisation.

And this done, the soul has now blossomed in its prestine purity. Its progress to perfection has reached its limit of completeness. It is fit for the realisation of its goal. It is fit for the reward of Eternal Bliss. Climbing through a golden ladder, Dante makes us reach a region where Thought alone takes the place of Movement and Action, and the Soul approaches the Central Divine Abode of Love. The spiritual pilgrim at last beholds the Celestial Rose with the vision of God in its complete Glory and Splendour.

FOUNTAIN OF LIGHT AND LOVE.

And here we come to the finest poetic conception of our great poet. At this final goal, he describes the assemblage of the Blessed around the central Fountain of Love and Light as making a great Pearl-white Rose. Dante describes this mystic Rose as having countless petals of spotless spirits, assembled in ever-expanding circles and folds. Round about this Eternal Rose flutter and flit, like so many butterflies round a flower, Angels bearing gifts of Love and Joy.

Dante's vision is now complete. Bidding farewell to Beatrice, Dante expresses a hope that he may have the power of utterance to give to the future ages a single spark of the Glory and Splendour he had witnessed. And the result is before us.

So finishes, one of the greatest masterpieces of the world's literature. And what is the message of Dante's life and work? It is only one and that is the Lesson of Love. There is a saying among the Persian Sufis that human love is the stepping stone for the soul's progress towards Love Divine.

Perfect human love opens the way. But human love by itself can never be the final goal. It cannot be the ultimate end. If love remains centralised in one's own object of love, it is bound to be circumscribed and perhaps degenerates and often disappoints. Dante teaches us that Love is only worthy of its great name, it fulfils its great purpose only then, when, like the strong commotion caused by a dropping of a stone in a well, its pulsating ripple expands in ever-widening circles, till it reaches to the utmost limit of its strength. The light of love once lit, the love for one's beloved, like Beatrice, the love for one's kith and kin must expand in larger spheres, and ultimately into the love for all humanity. For then only it has the power to reach the Infinite, the Abode of Love. As Dante teaches us the soul is on its pilgrimage and the goal is the Abode of Love. The perfect spirit is he who has unbounded love for one and for all,—for all God's creation. Such a quickening of the heart Saadi, the great Persian poet, must have felt when he sang :—

I am in love with the whole world
For the whole world proceeds from Him,
I am in love with all creation, for all creation is from Him.

The Great Buddha called such an Infinite Love, "Brahma-vihara," that is "the joy of living in Brahmā," or in Dante's words in the Celestial Rose, the centre of which is the Supreme Fountain of Love, the Great Father in Heaven.

We learn from Dante that the salvation of each person lies in his freeing his soul from the requiaitions and bondage of self. And he teaches us that Love is the greatest factor in bringing about this achievement. As surely as the individual merges in the whole, as surely as the personal love expands in the love of humanity, so surely will the finite person find its realisation and come into tune with the Infinite.

"QUEEN OF HEARTS" WEDS

Well-known comedians including Naughton and Gold and Dick Henderson formed a guard of honour when Miss Eve Benson, who is Princess of Hearts in "Queen of Hearts" the Lyceum pantomime, was married in London in mail week to Dr. Albert Heming of Birmingham. Photo shows the bride and bridegroom leaving the register office.

CAUGHT TWELVE MURDERERS

The man who helped to catch twelve murders smiled. "In the thirteenth case," he said, "we knew who the murderer was but we did not arrest him because we knew we could not prove it."

The speaker was Detective-Sgt. F. W. Rees, one of Manchester's best-known detectives, who is retiring after thirty years' police service, twenty-eight as a plain clothes man.

Rees started his career in the Rochdale-rd. area of Manchester. He had a hard beginning. In those days policemen patrolled the district in threes or fours.

Constable Rees, as he then was, went for a solitary stroll on his beat and was brutally attacked by four hooligans. One of them hit, him across the mouth with a poker. He had twelve teeth knocked out and his lips and chin were burst open. Three of the hooligans got away—but not the man with the poker. Despite his injuries Rees hung on to this man on the ground and finally dragged him to Goulden-st. police station.

Herr Willy Merkel, the leader of the 1932 expedition, will next year revisit Kashmir and make another attempt to climb Nanga Parbat (26,182ft.)

Mrs. Edward Waugh has died at her home at Crossways, Lindfield, near Hywards Heath, Sussex, at the age of 104.

Sixty widows at Colchester have each received a New Year gift of 12s. 6d. from the interest derived from an original investment of £100 in land.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co. can give expert advice on all classes of Insurance.
J3

REGD. NO. B. 1668

The BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Sunday Edition

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JANUARY 28, 1934

JUPITER
is a composite office equipped to do Insurance business in all departments.
J4

IN THE SHADOW OF DEATH, THEY FIGHT FOR LIFE

Where Houses Became Graves

Jawahar Draws Picture Of City Of Dead

Appeals To Country To Speed Up Relief To 'Quake Victims

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru writes under date, Allahabad, Jan. 24:—

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 24.

"My visit to Muzaffarpur has convinced me——if further conviction was necessary——that help in the shape of money, blankets and clothes is most urgently required. Various official and non-official agencies are at work in organising relief and there is some danger of duplication and waste of effort, although every attempt will, undoubtedly, be made for co-operation in the same common task.

Official agencies are heavy of movement, expensive and surrounded by red-tape. They seldom reach fully or effectively the masses who are most affected.

Therefore, it is desirable for us to concentrate on the non-official agencies that are functioning and to send our help to them.

These agencies are gradually consolidating themselves under the Central Relief Fund, of which Babu Rajendra Prashad is the President, and many representative persons in Bihar are the members. I earnestly appeal, therefore, for help to be sent direct to Babu Rajendra Prashad, or to the Behar Bank, Patna, for this Central Relief Fund.

It is inadvisable for individuals and groups to attempt to carry relief directly to the areas affected. They should communicate first with the Central Relief Committee at Patna, who will direct their efforts in the right direction. Above all, it should be remembered that delay defeats the object in view. Urgent and immediate help is wanted. Blankets, old and new, clothes, used and unused, and above all money. First aid appliances are also needed.

"Behar has been struck down by a terrible natural calamity. We in other provinces have escaped. A slight turn in fortune's wheel and we of other cities and areas might have had to face disaster and the loss of our loved ones. We have escaped, but many of our brethren and sisters have been stricken down and call, in suffering and agony, to us, the fortunate ones, for help. The dead are beyond our reach, but the living and the maimed lie in the shadow of Death and fight for life. Their strength fails them, but their feeble cry has reached the hearts of India's millions. The call has been heard and all our strength and resources must go out in answer to it."

A VISIT TO MUZAFFARPUR

Pt. Jawaharlal gives the following pen-picture of Muzaffarpur in ruins:—

Muzaffarpur was in ruins. Thousands of houses had collapsed and many that remained standing were cracked and dangerous of approach. The streets were full of bricks and debris. Many of the smaller lanes were wholly blocked by the fallen material, and one had to mount up ten feet or more to cross it. The roads were full of cracks and fissures through which large quanties of sandy water had come out leaving a covering of sand behind. In one place, the road had sunk several feet and a wide gaping chasm separated it from the rest of the road.

The surviving population was living in improvised shelters; most of them could hardly be called shelters as there was only a white sheet as a covering. There they lived with an utter lack of privacy and without the most elementary necessities, shivering in the cold and not daring to approach the tottering walls. Many of these encampments in the city were isolated islands, surrounded by debris and ruined houses and difficult of access. Sanitation, in these inside areas especially, was most effective, and the fear of an epidemic breaking out was always present. The water supply was very scarce.

MUTE TESTIMONY.

The debris still covered many corpses. I saw corpses being carried away for disposal. I saw also a corpse emerge as the debris was being removed to clear a lane. It was that of a young man. His arm was up, apparently to protect himself from a falling wall. But the attempt failed and the raised arm remained petrified in that position, in mute testimony of his desire to save himself from the approaching doom.

There was no escape for those who lived in the crowded quarters of the city with its narrow lanes, no escape especially for the women-folk. If they rushed out in the lane, even there the falling walls buried them. Those who were buried and still lived, lived ony to die a lingering and terribly painful death for no rescue came for days. A few, with an amazing persistence were taken out three days after and survived.

THE WORLD KNEW NOT

One of the most painful and distressing aspects of a painful occurrence was the delay in beginning relief work. It was natural for the people concerned to be numbed by the shock. It was natural for the nerves of the district officials to give way to some extent. But nerves have to be controlled in emergencies, and when every hour is precious, every moment may mean life or death to many, a cool and clear head is necessary. And so it happened that while Muzaffarpur lay in ruins and large numbers of men and women and children hovered between life and death, the world knew nothing about. Not even Patna, a bare forty miles away, knew of it. Nor did any outsiders know of the worse fate of Monghyr or of Darbhanga or many other places. It took three days for the terrible news to leak out. The usual swift means of communication—the telegraph and the railway—had no doubt failed, but these cities lay within a day's journey on foot of each other. Mr. K. P. Jayaswal, writing of Durbhanga, truly says that such a state of affairs was unthinkable under any modern government. The first step that Government should have taken was to facilitate telegraphic and other communications to relieve the anxiety of friends and relatives in other places, and im-

(Continued on page 7.)

CHARTING AIR MAP

Italian Fliers Take Off On Experimental Flight

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Rome.—Two Italian airmen, Lombardi and Ma zotti took off at dawn on lrst experimental airmail flight between Rome and Buenos Aires. Airmen hope to cover 7500 miles in three days. Machine is carrying 5 cwt. mail. —Reuter.

BROACH PRIMARY TEACHERS' WOES

7 Months' Salary Arrears Yet Unreceived

(From Our Correspondent.)

BROACH, January 24.

Miseries and woes of the local teachers of primary municipal schools are unbearable. Since a long time they have not received their pay for seven months, though they get their present pay. The accumulated sums of seven months' salaries which are overdue for a long time have remained up unpaid owing to the dispute between the suspended municipality and Bombay Government. The present Management Committee has also failed to redress this wrong.

ORDER TO REPAY.

Now according to the orders of Government the Management Committee has asked the teachers to repay their "hazeri allowance". The story of this "nazri allowance is also a strange one. The suspended Municipal Board had raised the scale of the pay and those head-masters and first assistant teachers who had received their higher scale as well as "hazri allowance" are directed to return the surplus amount. The deputation of the teachers waited upon the president of the Management Committee on the 22nd instant. The president, in reply, showed his inability to do anythng in this special matter.

PILGRIMS LEAVE FOR MECCA.

Haji Mahomed Suleman and his family left for Mecca yesterday. The Anjiman-I-Talimut Muslamin gave a Tea-Party in honour of Haji Mahomed Suleman. Haji Saheb in reply gave the sum of Rs. 51 for the Scholarships of Muslim Students.

COTTON CROPS DAMAGED.

Broach experienced a severe cold wave throughout the last week. One has died of heart-failure due to severe cold. The cotton crops of Kantharia, Tamkaria, Traka, Samlod and Borbhata have suffered heavily.

ANEY TALKS WITH MOONJE

Says He Is Surprised At Release

NAGPUR, Jan. 26.

Mr. Aney, who left for Wun today by the Grand Trunk Express, in an interbiew with a representative of the 'United Press' said, "normally his release was expected on February 15, and he was surprised to hear the sudden order of his release. He will study the present political situation in the country before chalking out future course of action."

Before leaving Mr. Aney had informal talks with Mr. S B Thambe, Dr. Moonje and Mr. Abhyanker.—(United Press).

His Highness Maharaja Thakore Saheb Shree Bhagvat Sinhjee, G.C.I.E., Jadeja Rajput, of Gondal has donated the munificent sum of a lakh of rupees to the Viceroy's Relief Fund for Stricken Bihar.

TEN YEAR PACT CONCLUDED

Germany And Poland Agree Not To Resort To Arms

BERLIN, Jan. 26.

A ten year pact of non-aggression based on the Kellogg Pact has been concluded between Germany and Poland, both powers agreeing not to resort to arms.—Reuter.

IS "DHOBIE SONG" DEFAMATORY?

S. India Washermen Hold Protest Conference And Break Gramophone Plates

(From Our Correspondent)

TRICHY, Jan. 24.

At the first Provincial Conference of Dhobies of South India held in Trichy Municipal public hall, under the presidency of Mr. N. Sivaraj, resolutions bes des those relating to the advancement of their community and profession, but of a far-reaching character were decided.

The conference passed a resolution requesting Government to ban the Dhobie song as it had wounded the susceptibilities of their community to a great extent and confiscate to Government all the unsold gramaphone records of that song. It resolved to wait in deputation on the Home Member with Mr. N. Sivaraj, as spokesmen, to represent their grievances and resolved to take up the matter to the court of law and take proceedings against the songstress of the Odeon Company as the song, acording to their opinion contained elements of a defamatory nature."

The conference appealed to all those interested in thir welfare to do away with such plea st

CO-OP. SOCIETY AND JOURNAL

When this resolution was passed about dozen plates were broken and set fire to in the hall itself.

The conference also decided to register the society under a Trade Union Act, to strat a Co-op. Society and also a journal of their own.

Rajendra Prasad's Pathetic Appeal To Bombay Mayor

Bombay Doctors Start Their Own Relief Fund

The Mayor of Bombay has received the following telegram from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy:—

"Your telegram asking for information as to where clothes, foodstuffs for Earthquake Relief should be sent. These should be sent to Red Cross Depot, Hardinge Park, Patna Junction."

The Mayor has also received the following telegram from Babu Rajendra Prasad from Patna:—

"Distress in Behar indescribable. Province much heartened by countrywide sympathy. Grateful for efforts being made by you and citizens of Bombay to raise funds. Behar Central Relief Committee of non-officials organising relief work in co-operation with other organisations official and non-official and appeal you to contribute."

The Mayor has received a further telegram from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy as follows:—

"Got your telegram of yesterday. I am desired to state that his Excellency the Viceroy much appreciates your efforts to help his Earthquake Fund and will gladly receive any amount you may raise. As regards the offer of service from Bombay Medical Practitioners I have repeated this offer to the Governor Bihar and Orissa who will reply to you direct."

GREAT NEED OF CASH MONEY

Relief On Larger Scale Required, Says Rajendra Prasad

(From A Correspondent)

PATNA, Jan 26

Babu Rajendra Prasad has issued the following statement:—"We are deeply grateful. The country will respond to the cry from Bihar for help. We are receiving offers of volunteers and consignments goods such as blankets, cloths, foodstuffs etc. from all over the country. Besides these we are receiving funds also.

"I desire to tell charitably disposed persons and organisations to note that we should try to save freight as much as possible and not transport goods from distant places. These goods are available within a reasonable distance from the affected parts and if relief organisations were provided with funds they can procure them without incurring as much expense for freight.

MONEY NEEDED

"It may also be noted that the time for immediate relief is approaching its end. Large funds will be required to rehabilitate and re-establish those who lost their all and that will be the work of a more permanent nature. I therefore appeal to all donors to contribute what they can in cash so that it may be available for use in any form considered fit. I wish it to be understood clearly that it is not suggested that relief is not necessary. Relief on a very much larger scale is required. Only its form will be different.

As we are anxious that every pice subscribed should be best utilised and I considered it necessary to issue this warning and hope that collections and donations will be in the form of cash.

The following correspondence passed between Babu Rajendra Prasad and the Chief Secretary of the Bihar Government:—

CO-OPERATION WITH GOVERNMENT.

Dear Mr. Tallents,

A non-official organization has been formed here under the name of the Bihar Central Relief Committee for organising relief work in the area suffering from the recent earthquake. We have already started work in Muzafferpore, Monghyr, Darbhanga and Champaran.

The object of the Committee is to render such help and relief as it can do the sufferers and in this work it will be its privilege to assist and co-operate with other organisations whether official or non-official working for the relief. I am writing this to assure you that in this humanitarian work of relief there can be but one consideration, and that is to render such service as may be possible.

The Committee of which Maulvi Hafeez and Baldeva Sahay are the secretaries and of which I have been elected the President, will always be prepared to give and receive such co-operation as may be required.

SECRETARY'S REPLY.

The following is the Chief Secretary's reply:

Dear Rajendra Prasad,

I received your letter of 22nd January in which you say that the Bihar Central Relief Committee of which you are the President has been formed for organizing relief work in the areas suffering from the recent earthquake. In reply I am directed to say that the local Government welcome any relief of the distressed population as promised by your Committee and will always be prepared to assist and co-operate with other organisations, whether official or non-official working for the relief.

The need for such work in the North Bihar at the present time, in particular in larger towns is of supreme urgency. A copy of this letter and of the reply is being sent to the Commissioners of Tirhut and Bhagalpur and to the district officers concerned, and I am to assure you that they will give your Committee such assistance as lies in their power, provided it works in consultation and co-operation with them.

BEHAR CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

The following is the personnel of the Behar Central Relief Committee:—

Babu Rajendra Prasad President.
Mr. P. R. Das and Mr. Hussain Imam, Vice-Presidents.
Babu Baldeo Sahai and Moulvi S. M. Hafeez, Secretaries.
The following are the Members.
Mr. K. B. Dutta
Babu Srikrishna Singh
Babu Braj Kishore Pd.
Babu Ram Dayalu Singh.
Babu Deep Narain Singh
Mr. Sachidanand Sinha
Choudhary Sharafat Hussain
Babu Mahendra Pd.
Babu Sarangdhar Sinha
Swami Sahnand Saraswati
Mr. Bipin Bihari Varma.
Babu Murli Manohar Pd.
Pt. Prajapati Mishra.

FRENCH QUOTA PROPOSALS

Britain Will Take Action If Discrimination Continued

PARIS, Jan. 26.

Speaking with "brutal candour which will leave no possible room for ambiguity," Mr. Burgin, Parliamentary Secretary, to the British Board of Trade, in a speech to the British Chamber of Commerce, asserted that the British Government considered the French quota proposals discriminatory and in the true spirit of Anglo-French partnership, he must say that such discrimination would not be tolerated.

The British Minister would notify the French Government of Britain's decision to take action if the policy of discrimination continued.—Reuter.

BADEN POWELL'S CONDITION GRAVE

RUGBY, Jan. 26.

The condition of Lord Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout of the world, who underwent second operation on Jan. 20th, is causing anxiety. He had serious relapse yesterday, but recovered later in the day.

This morning's bulletin says, he was slightly better at night, although his condition is extremely grave.

Lord Baden-Powell is in his 77th year of his age.—B.O.W.

VOLUNTEERS FOR AFFECTED AREAS

Mr. Kakubhai V. Vora, Joint Secretary, The Bombay Rashtriya Seva Sangh, writes:—

"I am directed by our Vice-President Sardar Pratap Singh, to say that when Sardar Jamiat Singh left Bombay, he instructed him to issue an appeal for organising Volunteer Corps, if and when required by the affected area. Those who are willing to volunteer themselves are requested to give their names to the Joint Secretaries, Earthquake Relief Committee of this Sangh at Sudama Nivas, Holi Chakla Fort, Bombay."

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.